THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

Great Meeting in West Chester Last Evening.

Speech of Wendell Phillips on the "Political Situation."

The Effect of the Late Elections.

The Principles of Political Salvation.

"Grant a Puppet for Partisans."

Review of the "Imbecile Ignoramus of the White House."

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WEST CHESTER, Nov. 6, 1867.—This evening Horticultural Hall was filled to overflowing by the *elite* of this city, the occasion being an oration by Wendell Phillips, entitled the "Political Situation." The meeting was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. Wayne McVeigh presided. In introducing Mr. Phillips to the audience he said:—

Speech of Wayne McVeigh.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been asked to say a single word of introduction—I don't purpose standing long between you and the scholar and orator whom you are all so eager to hear. I only purpose congratulating you upon our opportunity to listen to him; for while we are liberal, as well as delighted in honest, fearless, and cultured speech, it seems to me that a small provincial community like ours stands in special need of such speech to counteract its tendencies to narrowness and self-satisfaction with its own creed and its own conduct. We don't, of course, expect to agree with all we hear, but all our lives, I am very sure, will be made richer and fuller and better by listening to such a speech as we are likely to hear to-night, even while we must strongly dissent from the views we will hear; for we know that, however other men speak, this man speaks only what with his whole heart he believes, and because with his whole heart he believes it. And I therefore have great pleasure in introducing to you the *Chevalier Bayard* of American politics—without fear and without reproach—Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston. (Applause.)

Mr. Phillips then came forward and said:—

Speech of Wendell Phillips.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The kindness of the friend who introduced me to you is, as you may very well conceive, in one sense, an embarrassment, because I only come to you as one American in 20,000,000 with a great work to do—as God throws it upon all of us—to treat work to which inspiration alone can be called and tied. Our duty never performed, our danger never averted, our task never ended, until it is done. There is no doubt, as my friend said, that, as independent thinkers, we shall differ from each other, differ as to the method, differ as to the principles. There is but one thing we have in common to make for united that we all agree, and that is the purpose. It would be utterly idle for me to attempt, by coming to see you a week to plant in your minds or natures a thoroughly new system, or purpose, or principle. No man approaches his fellow-man for a short visit and can undertake to revolutionize his mind or his intellectual system. He must live with him for that. He must summer him and winter him. He must approach him in all moods, he must see him through all atmospheres; he must come to him from all sides, and then after a great while, with ample opportunities of mellowing him as he proceeds, he may ripen him into a new creature. I might even persuade him to look out himself for a new stand-point. But no sensible speaker to whom an audience lends an hour, no visitor to whom a community accords a day or two, has ever any hope for, if he has any good sense, any such plan as that. He must start for the point where he and his audience are in accord. He cannot expect to make them over. He can only hope to make them consistent—consistent with their own ideas, consistent with their own germ and principle of action or thought. Now, then, in approaching an audience on which I have not had the pleasure of looking for two years, and may not again for two years to come, the only way in which we can spend the hour you lend me to any profit is to take for granted some things. For instance, are you not all agreed as Americans? No matter whether you are Democrats or Republicans or radicals, or what you are, are we not all agreed that, as American citizens, we have one great duty, and that is to save the republic on principles which will make it permanently quiet and safe? We are not merely to hold off a danger at arm's length, temporarily, just for this time, and let it grow and accumulate and come down like an avalanche on our children. Is it not a fact? Don't you agree with me? Is it not common sense that, after thirty years of agitation, having in our mental and moral atmosphere permeated by the electricity and the thunder, after having the mind of the nation employed and exhausted on this problem of races for the guidance of this generation, capping all that labor with a war which has taken a third of a million of lives—the best, some of them, among us—and mortgaged our right hands—every one of us—for thirty years to come with thousands of millions of debt—now, isn't it an admitted principle, common sense, and duty—a duty we owe to each other, a duty we owe to the dead, a duty we owe to our civilization—that we should now thoroughly, permanently, efficiently, and utterly settle this question? And every man is presupposed, therefore, in his own mind, to intend that. Not to send it back into the vortex of politics, to be kicked and bandied about from selfishness to selfishness, and ambition to ambition, for another thirty years. Does not there a time come in the intellectual life of every nation, in the moral department of every nation, when one question has been righted and is ready to be settled and pass out of the arena? Is not that the history of men? Wasn't there a time, for instance, when men debated whether real estate descended from father to son, and after, perhaps, a century, they settled it. There was a time when men debated whether a dying man should be allowed to make a will. That they settled. Then whether an hereditary element—a house of nobles—was necessary in a State, and our fathers settled that. We have put it away on the shelf. A question about which an American never troubles himself, takes it for granted, whether priests should dictate our creed. That is one of the cut-and-dried and disinissed issues.

The issue of this generation has been whether American law should be able to distinguish color—whether any of the distinctions of civil life should rest on race—whether the Declaration of Independence could be ever thoroughly carried out while law distinguished between the black man and the white man. That question, briefly, and concisely stated, is the whole effort of this generation, and it is the hardest thing in the world for Saxon blood to admit. We are the proudest and the angriest of all races; we are the most exclusive and the most exacting; we are the most isolated and the most contemptuous to race outside of us of any race the world ever saw. Our former purpose to tread every rival out of its path than the Saxon; and it is the hardest lesson in the world for the Saxon race, within the girth of the Constitution, to learn that its principles are crippled and injured, while it limits them to a distinction in blood, and denies them to the black man because he is not a Saxon. But that is what God is teaching this generation. That is what slavery means. You never could have held slavery a day since Thomas Jefferson if the men had been white. Bleach out 4,000,000 of negroes in a night, and the next morning you could not have held the Democratic party to its Southern alliances. (Applause.) You could not have held the Church to its position on this question, and that is the simple element, to which the nation is tied up, to settle. Now, I am going to take it for granted that however much you may differ with me, that we have no right either to result human indifference to party, or to be fatigued at the performance of a duty from wanting to get rid of trouble. We have no right to dismiss this question, hand it over, postpone it, and mortgage another generation with it. In all I am going to say to you to-night I take it for granted that you agree with me, that this living and acting generation is bound so to divide its parties, so to choose its policy, so to elevate its leaders, and so to claim for its leading men and magistrates, that the result shall be that when we leave the stage and our children take it, the great questions of the future—woman, labor and capital, penal legislation, and all those other great questions that we have around us desirous of settlement, to clean the arena of the negro question forever. I think I am not claiming too much as a conceded point from which we are to start. Whether my hearer is a Democrat or Republican; whether he is a radical or a conservative; whether he is one or the other, I will grant him that his party and his representative, isolated, and his next President shall all come up to this requisition—that they will do efficiently and promptly what is necessary to get rid of this question of race, and reap to the uttermost farthing all that the war has rightfully earned. If we are agreed on that let me make another remark. To-day shows us that the people are not converted—that the public mind is not irretrievably and reliably made over in its view upon this question. The election in New York, preceded by yours, the election in Ohio and Kansas, the falling off in Massachusetts, and other questions, may be explained. You may explain them in the city. Say here was an unfortunate nomination: there the Sunday liquor law; an angry local division in the third place; but after all the great fact remains that, either by conversions from Republicans to Democrats, or by the listlessness of the Republican party, or by its indifference to the issues now presented, the Republicans are willing that foreign thought should be confused, and the domestic courage chilled, by the apparent triumph at least, if not a real one, for their opponents in this year's elections. That is the general fact. You can't construe it away, or wipe it out, nor explain it except on the hypothesis that the fierce energy, the fierce directness of the war, is somewhat over, and we have come down into a lower level. We have got into the level of politics where disturbing elements get in and confuse us. When Grant faced southern cannon the cannon balls went straight home to their mark. They never went zigzag. But when you come to the purpose of the Ohio Republicans or the Pennsylvania Republicans or the Kansas leaders, it goes zigzag. They make a circle around this domestic difficulty to avoid woman's rights, and around the labor question, and come in at the goal mightily chilled, and a good deal fatigued, (applause.) The difference between politics and war. Some men are discouraged, some men are surprised. No thoughtful man ought to be either surprised or discouraged. In the first place he cannot be discouraged—he has no right to be discouraged, no matter how sanguine he was. In 1857, when I came into yonder city of Philadelphia, I remember making a speech on "Abolition and its Relation to the Perpetuity of the Union," and one of the editors the next morning had an editorial devoted to me, in which he said, "It was very evident that I had no real faith in the probability of my ideas ever coming to anything within this century." Well, no man had, when he looked up at the dreadful battlements of Church and State, when he looked down on the people poisoned by slavery in every fibre, commercially, religiously, in literature, in politics, all through slavery preaching in the pulpit, slavery offering the bread at the sacrament table, slavery editing the *North American Review*, slavery presiding in Wall street, slavery expurgating the literature of the world, slavery perverting its conscience, putting the Bible underneath the slave system, and as advocates calling us infidels if we denied that was the right place for it. They heard the first gun at Sumter, it dissolved like the morning wreaths, it vanished like the morning dew, and we stand to-day with statute-book clean; we stand to-day with the Church largely on our side; we stand to-day with half a million of men returned from the camp, and they brought home a new gospel which they learned is much nearer to Christ than that which came from the pulpit; we stand to-day with mothers and fathers looking down into the freshdug graves of their first-born and their children, and they derive from it a lesson better than any lips could teach, of fidelity to justice; that they must save the other child in the cradle from another such martyrdom. Who could have prophesied it? If any man had told it, if he had said it, if the most sanguine fanatic had ventured to hope for it, he would have been considered irretrievably insane. Had any artist in 1857 the picture of how we stand to-day, we should have been crazy with delight. Take off a quarter of it, take off a half of it, let us go back fifty per cent. What of it? Even then we have made a greater advance than any other race have made in the same time. Even then we have made such progress in the State that nothing but a seeming miracle can explain. Discouraging? Why, Ohio has added from thirty thousand to fifty thousand votes in favor of negro suffrage. We know that is the State that Margaret Garner had to fly from the stree s of its capital, and found no shelter from its laws but in the waters of the Ohio. Such a State—Glory! hallelujah! amen! Thanks to God in a thousand tongues, and from a hundred thousand hearts, that we have gained so much, not that we have lost a little of it. And again, why should a man be surprised? Did any thoughtful man ever see an influence go forward and never have a pull back? Did you never hear of reaction? Does not the enthusiasm of the moment carry a man further ahead than he can hold on to? Does not all history prove it? Was not one always expecting it? I am not surprised. I am surprised it did not come earlier. The surprise would have been greater if, perhaps, the Union had deserted Lincoln in 1864. If it had given up the war with the first ill success. I should not have been surprised that the nation weary, confused, and fatigued, should go back and throw its arms on the neck and rest a little, and draw breath—no surprise at all; not the least. No man has the right to be surprised. Why, half-a-dozen battles do not make men over into abolitionists. It was not possible. I might as well convert you by a speech as the battle of Antietam, or of Bull Run, or of Gettysburg, or of Atlanta. A man that could be made over by six years of war is not worth making over. He does not begin to be worth anything. The North is not made over into abolitionists. The South is not made over into loyalists. I never get rid of this antagonism while this generation lives. I do not want to exaggerate the difficulty, but I want you to look at it. I want you to understand it. God does not remove the anger, prejudice, and mistakes of a generation of thinking adult men by two years of success or ill-success. You cannot convert men here and there by a miraculous intellectual proof. As an occasional case, you may see a man, intellectually, make a somersault complete. He goes to bed a Tory and wakes up a Whig. He goes to bed a fool and wakes up a knave. But in the masses that is never the case. Wade Hampton is just the same man to-day he was in 1860, taking him as a representative of the Southern men. How many Bull Runs do you think it would take, heaped up one after another continuously, to make a Pennsylvanian believe that all men were not created equal? I cannot judge your State, but I know if you were to pile them on to Massachusetts as high as Mount Washington—if you would give her continual Bull Runs until the end of time, when Gabriel's trumpet sounded you would find her holding up her head, sitting on her feet, crying out, "in spite of all that man was created equal!" (Applause.) You could not beat it or poison it out of her. Just as true of South Carolina. Exactly the same principle on the other side. We put Gettysburg and Atlanta and Andersonville on the flag we have to redeem, and we

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Garibaldi and Rome.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A second time Garibaldi has attempted to give Rome to Italy. A second time he has failed. It is hard to kick against the pricks. A defeated cause, however, may be noble; and it is safe to say that whatever men may think of Garibaldi himself, nine-tenths of the intelligence and common sense of mankind have decided in favor of the cause which, worthily or unworthily, he represents. The cause of united Italy has again suffered defeat; but defeat has resulted, not from the weakness of the cause itself, but from insufficient strength. It is the old, old story—might has prevailed against right.

It is difficult to foresee what new phase the question is about to present. If it prove true that Napoleon, as our despatches inform us, has delivered his ultimatum to the Italian Government, requiring the soldiers of the King to evacuate the Papal territory before Thursday at noon, the Italian Government will find itself in most awkward circumstances. It will be a most bitter pill for Victor Emanuel to swallow. Swallow it, however, he must, or fight. These are the alternatives on which the immediate future of this question depends. To yield to Napoleon would disgust the Italian people; it might even ruin the dynasty. Not to yield will bring down upon Italy the weight and strength of France; and whatever be the ultimate result, or whoever may take part in the struggle, the immediate consequences will be disastrous to the kingdom.

Alone, she is not a match for France; and even if, with foreign help, she were successful in the long run in expelling the invader, it could not be until her towns and cities were demolished, her plains deluged with blood, her population wasted, and the progress of the country thrown backward for some generations. There are other questions lying behind these alternatives, but we care not at present to enter upon them. It is quite possible that Napoleon may be holding some proposal in reserve, compliance with which would render the position of Italy less difficult. To the September Convention, which has been a curse from the first, all this misery is to be traced. We are willing to believe that its days are numbered, and it will be best for all parties if no such unholy compact is again entered into.

The Case of Jeff. Davis.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are assured from Washington that the case of Davis is to be once more deferred, and will not be called till May next; that the November term of the Court, before which he gave bail, will be permitted to go by, in order that he may come before Chief Justice Chase next year, and in order that another indictment may be framed—and so on. Fifty reasons could be given, no doubt, each more ridiculous than the other, and all tending to confirm the proverbial notion of the law's delay.

It is to be hoped that Congress will end all this pitiful trifling by declaring the national will on the case of this distinguished offender, and recognizing that it is not a case for the courts. Nothing is clearer than that disputes between separate nationalities, as well as all questions arising out of the collision of armed powers, must be determined in accordance with those rules of national right that we call the law of nations. And since events themselves pushed us from the position of regarding the late war as an insurrection; since the Confederate States were belligerents, recognized by foreign powers and by ourselves; since they had so distinctly a separate national life that in our reconstruction we treat them as a conquered country—therefore, questions arising out of the collision of such a power with our own must necessarily be considered as in the sphere of the law that regulates the relation of sovereign and independent States. To treat the case of the head of a government with which we waged four years' war as a case to be settled in our domestic courts, is to stultify ourselves beyond all example.

The only pretext on which the Court would pretend to try the case of Davis is to find and fix the laws of treason; but the dimensions of his acts went so far beyond that, that we broadly recognized they were of another character by armies and ambassadors. As for the fact of his attempt to subvert our Government, we do not need the finding of any twelve nobodies in Richmond to tell us of that. General Grant and his army were the jurors who found the facts of the case, and it is only left for Congress — the treaty-making power — the power having cognizance of war, and all the relations arising under it—to determine what shall be done with our enemy, now that he is in our hands.

For Congress to do this would be in accordance with the precedents of history—in accordance with natural law and common sense. Let Congress, therefore, declare the will of the nation, which doubtless would be that the culprit would be sent out of the country; to stay out for some fixed period—as five, ten, or, for that matter, fifty years. Such a decision would be satisfactory to the country; and Congressmen should be better employed in making it than in turning somersaults over the Constitution, so that, like Thad Stevens, they cannot tell from day to day whether they are inside or outside that remarkable instrument.

Manufactures in the Interior.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Before the Revolutionary War, many of the middle and some of the higher classes immigrated from Europe to the Colonies. After our independence, they disdained to seek homes among us, and for more than eighty years our immigrants have been laborers. Recently, and particularly since the war, we have been receiving accessions of a different kind. To Pennsylvania, and to various parts of the West, come German ministers, merchants, and educated miners; and to our grape regions expert cultivators of the vine from France and the Rhine. Besides these, some of the Eastern States are receiving from Great Britain manufacturers who are destined to produce as important results as any since Colonial days. They have brought capital and skilled labor, and they have built some of our most extensive and important manufacturing establishments; and so successful have they been, that others are following their example.

Few of our people are aware of this fact, but foreign Governments are, and they are alarmed, for they see not only that they are unable to crush our manufactures, but that some of their own people work against them by casting their lot with us, the inducement being our stability and rapidly increasing wealth. There is no doubt that these educated, wealthy, and enterprising Europeans will give much that is valuable to our society; still, they cannot help being absorbed; for the power of digestion in Anglo-American institutions is as irresistible as it is wonderful.

A people which adopts the settled policy of buying articles of daily use from foreigners either will remain, or will become, barbarians. Civilization in nations is indicated by their drawing manufactures into their midst, and by their emancipating themselves from foreign labor and skill. What is true of the traffic between nations is true also of the traffic between the different parts of a great nation. The freight and expenses on many articles taken from the Eastern States to the West exceed in value the original cost. The first settlers exchange all the products of the soil they can spare for building materials, and to make home comfortable; and much of this trade is at such a sacrifice that it cannot be permanent. Therefore, so soon as possible, manufactures are started, that articles of prime necessity may be made near home. The trade with distant points following the settlement of a country is equally ruinous, for indebtedness, and, in time, more or less insolvency ensues; and to prevent this the manufacture of goods requiring more capital and skill comes in. Thus we see in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, manufactures have increased with each year's growth, and a great variety of articles for daily use are now produced within their own borders. In those sections where the soil is best, and where mental activity, as a consequence, is greatest, more varied productions succeed. At Elgin, the new style of American watches are made; at Joliet, a great variety of perfumery; and in Chicago, jewelry and a fine list of fancy articles. Money paid in Boston and New York for beef from Illinois has been invested, so soon as it could be spared, in building woollen factories, flax works, machine shops, and furnaces, which are laying the foundation for a market for beef at home. The progress of manufactures has been in proportion to growth, and to the lapse of time, and they correspond in order to successive geologic periods.

The attempt of England to supply America with manufactured goods must fail. The dead weight attached to the transportation of goods, and of the coarse and heavy products which pay for them, alone will break it down; nor can their cheap labor, which brutalizes, and which is intended to brutalize us, save them; for it contains within itself every element of decay. The whole scheme is an experiment; for never before has one civilized nation attempted to manufacture for another civilized nation. The distance to which goods can be transported profitably, either from one country to another, or within the boundaries of either, is limited. The trade between Europe and America, to be healthful and permanent, must be in commodities produced by the help of natural advantages not common to both. If this law is respected, there will be fair profits, and the increasing population will make this trade enormous. But this is only on the condition that the population of the two continents be more equally balanced; and Europe will receive great advantages from still sending us laborers and manufacturers.

In the West, the child is born which will live to see cotton come directly out of the Mississippi, and wool directly from the farmer's barn, to be woven on looms made from the ores of Missouri and Lake Superior iron. Simultaneously, the wearing apparel of a people, with a reconstructed ambition, will be woven on looms run by streams pouring from the Cumberland Mountains into North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee. For the good of a whole country, when developed, only particular goods should be landed on our shores to cross the waters of the Hudson and the Susquehanna, and the main traffic for New England should be, not with the West, but with the islands and countries reached by sea. Even now, articles worth many millions, which formerly were produced in New England, are sent to the lower Mississippi, to the plains, and over the Rocky Mountains from the workshops; the furnaces, and factories of the three great cities of the West. Nor is it Western, it is New England men who control this trade, and who have gone West to be near their customers, the same as British manufacturers are crossing the ocean to be nearer theirs. When the natural advantages and the soil of the States of the Mississippi valley shall be developed equally with the State of New York, their population will be about as follows:—

Ohio	6,000,000	Iowa	6,000,000
Michigan	4,000,000	Nebraska	5,000,000
Indiana	4,000,000	West Virginia	2,000,000
Illinois	8,000,000	Kentucky	3,000,000
Wisconsin	3,000,000	Arkansas	2,000,000
Minnesota	5,000,000		
Missouri	6,000,000	Total	62,000,000
Kansas	8,000,000		

The great American desert is fading away. A magnificent country is about to be opened 500 miles west of the mouth of the Platte. It is true that new methods of farming will be required, and among these will be irrigation, the boring of artesian wells, and the planting of forests. Knowledge of a practical character has so increased in our generation, that what were obstacles thirty years ago are not such to-day. In a collective sense our national perceptions are so enlarged that men in common life quickly take into view small objects as well as remote ones having connection with each other, and, being possessed of ability to execute, they triumph where their forefathers despaired. Hitherto, wherever the red man and the buffalo lived, the white man has planted gardens and orchards, and bounded the horizon with fields of grains. The plains have as many natural advantages as Judea, once a populous and favored land. With the fertile soil and the unchanging climate of the interior, with the help of industry and mechanism, there is no reason why it should not present rural and village scenes as fair as any other the world can show. Long after the commencement of this century, the Grand Prairie of Illinois, now rich in farms and unequalled by any beneath the sun, was supposed forever uninhabitable.

To each generation is given a great difficulty to overcome. Far away in the glades and valleys of the mountains of the interior grass grows abundantly, and there herds can graze this summer; there those varieties of apples which bear bountifully in Sweden and Russia will grow; and beneath the snowy roof, animals and men, with provision in store, will wait for the running of the torrents and for the springing of the grass again. On all maps this great interior is dwarfed. But from north to south, and from east to west, the distances are comparable to the distances from Paris to Moscow, and from the ruins of Carthage to the Pentland Firth. Of farmers to supply the myriads of miners and townsmen with food; of tradesmen, and mechanics, and operatives in factories, run by coal or by water from the mountains, the population between the Big Blue and the Sierra Nevadas may be estimated to reach one hundred millions.

These are the things which our children shall see when our bodies are mouldering in the dust. For thousands of years our country has been reserved for the final triumph of civilization. All that with so much labor and blood, and with so many tears, has been gained, shall be saved; and as an offering to the lovers of civil and religious liberty who perished at the stake, on the gibbet, and beneath the axe of the executioner, immeasurably more. With this view of the glories towards which we are marching, how inconceivably paltry is the scheme of the free traders, who at the outset of our progress, and in the bloom of our youth, would bind us hand and foot to the manufacturing interests of the little island of Great Britain.

The Hudson's Bay Company Monopoly.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is now some four or five years since the Hudson's Bay Company, forecasting the certainty of the early termination of its territorial sway in the Northwest, proceeded to reorganize itself, with the view, first, of increasing the number of its stockholders, and thereby enlarging its influence for the purpose of selling out to good advantage.

It issued stock in 1863 to the amount of two millions sterling, which was readily taken up. The late Mr. Ellice was, at the time, the controlling authority in the concern, as he had been for forty years previously. He saw very clearly that the substitution of a regularly-organized Government in British Columbia, for the Company's patriarchal system, must shortly apply to the whole of the Northwest territory; and he concluded that, as a preparatory step, he could dispose to good advantage of a considerable portion of his interest, and allow the transfer to be made by a company in which he should not have so large a stake.

The change was made with an adroitness characteristic of the man. The reorganized Company in its prospectus proposed to establish a plan of colonization along the Southern boundary line, wherever there was land to attract settlers. The directors proclaimed their utmost readiness to surrender to cultivation their hunting-grounds as soon as they should be required, and to prepare the way for immigration as fast and on as liberal a scale as their means would afford, resigning their proprietory rights—upon receiving reasonable compensation—whenever the British Parliament should see fit to organize a colony within the territory. The Company's promises have not been redeemed. The only show they have made of attracting settlement has been simply to order surveys for the opening up of lines of telegraphic communication. And that work has proceeded so slowly that the residents of the Red River country despair of ever seeing it completed under the Company's direction.

The sparse population in the valley of the Saskatchewan are dissatisfied, and the movement in Vancouver's Island, looking to annexation to the United States, has given them nerve to represent their grievances as intolerable.

A change in their political relations is regarded by nearly all the responsible residents as an absolute necessity of their existence. The newly confederated provinces have for the time enough on hand, without attempting to take the northwest or the Pacific colonies in charge. The purchase of the former would involve an outlay of at least $10,000,000 before they could even set up a feasible claim to a title. As much more would be needed to open up communication with the northwest colony. And even then, the question of permanent possession would not be solved. The settlements in Northern Minnesota are advancing so rapidly towards the high lattitudes that the Hudson's Bay Company's subjects find all their material interests lie in the direction of that prosperous State; and they would vote to-morrow, had they the right of voting, for annexation to the United States.

Two Notable Bank Failures.

From the N. Y. Times.

The simultaneous failure of two British banking institutions—the "Royal" of Liverpool and the "Commercial" of Canada—illustrate anew the perfect recklessness of the management which characterizes banks which have had an established repute for many years.

The persons intrusted with the entire management of the "Commercial" of recent years, owned among the whole of them less than two per cent. of the whole stock, amounting to four millions. They were mainly what might be called financial "shysters," and held their position either as creatures and members of the local Government, as public or private trustees, or as the tools of railway speculators and contractors, who desired to use the bank funds for purposes alien to legitimate bank business.

The speculators include the most notoriously corrupt men in the province—originally the agents and pensioners of Messrs. Peto & Jackson, of London—the latter in turn having become their dupes and victims. The vast majority of the stockholders of the "Commercial," it turns out from the published list, are either widows and minors, or trustees for the commutation clergy funds of the English and Scotch Colonial Churches. The latter are not likely to realize five per cent. on the investment. The nominal sums held as stock by the railway operators were all invested with the view of getting control of the bank management; the proxies of five-sixths of the subscribers having got into their hands through the double influence of politicians and "contracting capitalists."

So far as appears now, there is no worse bank failure—considering the amount of its capital—on record. The "Western," of Scotland, had a much larger capital when it went by the board six or seven years ago. But its stockholders were of a class that could better afford to lose their investment than the hundreds of poor people who have trusted to the rogues that controlled this provincial concern. The failure in this case was doubtless caused, in a great measure, by the rapacity of the new Government banking concern—which, like the old Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank, is fast being turned into a mere Government machine, to be used, just as the others were, in the interest of a clique of railway men and politicians.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool was a sound and healthy institution until it took up the business of making special advances after the manner of Overend, Gurney & Co.'s Bank, The "Royal" had, until within a year ago, as good a repute for doing a safe and legitimate business as any bank in the United Kingdom. It began first to dabble in the shipping business; taking mortgages instead of commercial paper, and getting deeper and deeper into this line until, as the London *Daily News* informs us, it came to own 40,000 tons in ships. It then went by a natural and easy grade from shipping to make advances upon speculative purchases of cotton. The descent was, perhaps, even more rapid than the failures we have noted.

We might look nearer home, doubtless, for other serious examples in speculative banking. But most of our banks are worked on so much smaller a scale, that they do not invite the same notice as these gigantic failures when a collapse takes place. The evil in England and the Provinces is the same as here. Stockholders who have no special schemes to work through the bank are too generally indifferent to the character of the investment when first presented to them, and they are altogether neglectful in a majority of instances of seeing to the election of an honest and capable directory. The failures might be expected to be ten times more numerous than they are, if we only look at the perfect unconcern with which trusts are deposited in the hands of bankers and brokers, whose honesty is too often gauged by their success in speculation, and by that alone. We do not suppose, however, that the state of things will be changed by attempting to lecture upon it. People will do with their money what they please. The great misery comes when the property of irresponsible persons—minors, wards, and others—is recklessly sacrificed to serve the purposes of designing, selfish, and dishonest men, who seek to serve as directors or trustees.

The New Chinese Rebellion.

From the N. Y. World.

The great rebellion of the Taepings in China was scotched, not killed, at Nanking, the ancient capital, two years ago. Uniting their shattered forces with the Niem-fei rebels in the North, the defeated party and their allies have ever since carried on a guerilla warfare, which has now grown to another formidable insurrection. The Emperor, or "Son of Heaven," proclaimed, less than two months ago, the "disgusting reality" that bands of banditti had forced themselves into and occupied several important provinces of China proper, and that the "high civil officials" and those in command of troops in these, had quite failed to subdue, or even check the incursion. Ting Pat-chen, Governor of Ho-nan, and Tseng-Kuo-chan, Governor of Hu-peh, were recommended to the "severest punishment" for their derelict behavior; and the "Son of Heaven," indignantly commanding Li Hung-chang, the officer especially "commissioned to superintend the operations directed against the Nien-fei," to "win renown for himself by stamping out at once the smallest spark of rebellion," finished off his mandate by calling upon all concerned to "tremble and obey!" The Nien-fei rebels so far refused to comply with this last awful abjuration as to risk the chances of a great battle soon afterwards with the Tartar forces of the Emperor. The battle took place in the province of Chih-li, within thirty miles of Peking, the national capital. A cable despatch from London informs us that the Imperialists were defeated, and that Peking itself was in danger of falling into the hands of the insurgents.

This news is very important. The Chinese empire, in which civilization was far advanced when it was just dawning in Europe, has already existed under twenty-six different dynasties, embracing, as Chinese pundits allege, a period of about five thousand years. The revolutions which have previously occurred have arisen, however, from causes entirely different from that which has produced the recent and present revolts against the throne. The rapacity of the Northern Tartars, and the jealousy between them and the Mongol races who originally inhabited the soil, produced wars, at intervals of centuries, which lasted in some cases from twenty to thirty years. The Pagan religion has continued to prevail during the whole period, with but slight variations and modifications.

At last, the religious superstition of the present mixed Mongol and Tartar population has been disturbed. While it cannot be claimed that the beams of an exterior civilization, which began to strike in upon the shores of the Celestial Empire thirty or forty years ago, have touched many Chinese bosoms with the glow of a pure Christian faith, the idea of a Supreme Being and a future life is nevertheless engendered there, and partially inspires the current insurrection. The nation is probably deformed and gross; but it is significant, because it is a war with Buddhism, the prevailing Chinese religion. As it has apparently seized upon many enthusiastic minds, it is liable, while the rebellion progresses, to take hold on more. If the rebellion succeeds, as there seems to be a fair prospect of its doing, the pagan belief will have received a crushing blow. The religious, and through it the moral and intellectual, sentiment of the Chinese people will be brought one step nearer to that of peoples who profess the Christian belief; and the fair understanding which has been growing between China and other civilized nations during the last fifteen years may thus be more rapidly strengthened.

Already the barriers to intercourse with the outside world, which were erected and kept intact until the present generation by ruler after ruler upon the Celestial throne, are almost completely broken in. Commercial relations with Great Britain, France, and the United States are sanctioned not only by the Government, but by a large minority of the influential classes in the Empire. The establishment of a foreign scientific university at Peking has been allowed. The number of Chinese merchants in California, and the number of Chinese travellers in this country and in Europe, is observed to increase year by year. Agricultural implements and manufacturing machinery from America are annually imported into the Empire. Heretofore, the peculiar feature of all the wonderful but slow processes of manufacture in that country has been the general absence of machinery.

The periphery of the Chinese empire is estimated at 12,550 miles; its area 5,000,000 square miles. It includes the entire table-land of Eastern Asia—about a third part of the Asiatic continent, or a little less than a tenth part of the land surface of the globe. It has a supposed population of 120,000,000. Its climate is excessively temperate, and, in the extreme south, tropical. Nearly every production of every soil can be grown there. Every mineral, except platina, has been discovered and mined. Its more peculiar staples, such as tea, silk, etc., and its rare manufactures, are of incalculable use to the outside world. To enhance, and thus cheapen, their yield for export, is an object which foreign nations have in view. Any event which apparently tends to augment the disposition of the native people to relinquish their prejudices against frank dealing with other peoples, ought, therefore, to be watched with interest.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
The modern and extremely popular packing, called
MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,
OR
SOAP-STONE PACKING,
Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.
MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 23 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2-3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.
P. S.—The popular
HYDRAULIC PACKING,
Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2d2p M. C. S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.
The best material used in all our work.
BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

SOAP.
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!
No More Dread of Wash-Day!!
MOORE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.
"WASHING MADE EASY."
Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.
The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,
AND ALL THE FUEL!!
This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.
We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the largest of its kind in the world, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to dye, cleanse, and finish, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped. 9 17 suthstu6m

GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 424 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low,
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2msp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2msp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASHT REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
WASH. REECE BAKER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 37 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis I. Houard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOUARD & KNORR.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS I. HOUARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JONES & THACHER, Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and the accounts of the firm settled, by WILLIAM W. JONES, No. 510 MINOR Street.
November 5, 1867. 11 6 3t

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—The Convention met at the hour appointed, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Stuart.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McLean, the Committee on Permanent Organization were instructed to appoint a business committee.

The names of the proposed committees as read by Rev. G. Duffield were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, made their report, which was received, and after the reading of the names, adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Sheddan, Dr. Hall was invited to a seat as a corresponding member of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Eggleston moved that a committee, to consist of two members of each denomination, be appointed to prepare a basis of union for the bodies represented in the Convention.

The motion called forth considerable discussion, in the course of which Rev. Dr. Breckinridge argued the impossibility of perfecting a basis that would meet with the approbation of all represented.

After further debate, which was participated in by Rev. Drs. D. W. McLean, Donaldson, and Marshall, Rev. Wilson Franier moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave opposed the motion to refer, believing that an organic union was not only possible but practicable. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The question then being put, the original motion was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Bratton offered the following resolution:—

Inasmuch as this Convention in its organization has departed from the plan proposed by the Reformed Presbyterian Church, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention be regarded as the Convention of the day.

Laid on the table.

During a debate on a motion to take up the resolution from the table for consideration, a motion to adjourn was made and adopted.

After prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Davis, the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair. Rev. Dr. Steel, of Ohio, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

The resolution of Rev. Mr. Bratton was then discussed at length.

Rev. Dr. Fisher, of New York, offered a resolution as a substitute, providing that in all cases involving the direct action or terms on the basis of union, the vote of the Convention shall be taken by churches, and in other cases in the usual manner, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

This substitute was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

On motion of Dr. March the Convention went into a conference on the subject of the Union.

Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Blair, of Pennsylvania; Miller, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Leonard, of Iowa; Wayne, of Pennsylvania; Marsh, of Ohio, and others.

At the conclusion of these remarks, in which all expressed themselves in favor of a union with other branches of the Church upon a common basis, if it were practicable, the Rev. Dr. Hodge offered up a fervent prayer, the whole assemblage rising.

Mr. Stuart read a letter from Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland, in relation to the progress of the cause in that section of the world.

This was followed by an address by the Rev. Morris C. Sutphin, of New York.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention send its cordial salutation to our Episcopal brethren now assembled in Convention in this city, praying that grace, mercy, and peace may rest upon them from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Doxology was then sung; after which the benediction was pronounced, and the Convention adjourned until this morning.

GRANT MEETING.—The citizens of the Ninth Ward favorable to the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency, met last evening at Market and Merrick streets. W. D. Frishmuth, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Dr. James Ash, Secretary.

Mr. Addicks submitted the following:—

Whereas, In view of the critical condition of our country, just emerged from a long and terrible contest for her very existence; her finances disordered by an unexampled strain upon her resources necessary for crushing rebellion; her people longing for repose, and yet fearful of fatal consequences from relaxed watchfulness; her hopes for the future clouded by general distrust of the wayward, vacillating, and unpatriotic course of the present Chief Magistrate, and by the violent and ungrateful conduct of pardoned Rebels, it becomes our duty to exercise with special care our great privilege of electing during the coming year another Chief Magistrate,

And whereas, A great crisis like the present demands in a Chief Magistrate not only distinguished honesty, courage, capacity, and loyalty, but also such uncommon and well-known devotion and services in sustaining Republican principles, as shall inspire the whole people with confidence and trust;

And whereas, Of our public men, civil or military, General Ulysses S. Grant is pointed out, by the almost universal consent of his countrymen, as possessing all these requisites in an eminent degree; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby form ourselves into a Grant Club for the Ninth Ward; and that we will use our best endeavors to secure the nomination, by the great Republican party, of General Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency of the United States; and that, when he shall be nominated, we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

The Hon. Charles O'Neill seconded the resolutions, and stated that they met with his hearty endorsement. He believed General Grant to be a true Republican, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party.

After an address by Mr. William M. Bull, the resolutions were adopted.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to report permanent officers at a future meeting of the Club.

EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES.—The business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon. The report is a very voluminous document, comprising upwards of fifty pages. We extract the following interesting statistics:—

The gross receipts for the year amounted to $82,000, an excess over last year of $33,333. There remains in the treasury $3075.

During the year they have had 59 missionaries employed (an increase of 13 over last year) in the following States:—Delaware, 4; Kansas, 9; Massachusetts, 2; Virginia, 3; New York, 17; Tennessee, 2; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Nevada, 1; Iowa, 10; Maine, 1; Nebraska, 1; West Virginia, 3. Of these, 40 were new agents and 27 were recommissioned. Two of the number have resigned, there being 57 in service.

In the evening the anniversary of the Society was held, at which Judge Cunningham, of Luzerne county, presided.

Bishop Eastburn delivered an address, in which he explained the great need of means to carry on the Society. There was also a want of the right kind of men to do the work. Men who possessed simplicity of style, as St. Paul referred to, were the ones wanted. He cared not how much they varied in preaching Christ, so they never varied from Christ. He referred to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, saying he was a man capable of preaching a lesson to every minister, as he possessed not only the doctrines, but was physically adapted to his calling. Some young men seemed to think the voice was given them for the express purpose of suppressing their own voice, but this preacher, Dissenter though he be, had wonderful control of this most important element. Men were required who could not only preach and maintain the doctrines of Christ, but illustrate and show these people that they were not only the doctrines of Scripture but of the Prayer Book.

The Educational Society will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the social reunion will take place at Horticultural Hall this evening.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Republican members of Select Council met yesterday afternoon, and made the following nominations:—

President Select Council—William S. Stokley, vice Joshua Spering, whose term of office has expired.

Clerk—Benjamin H. Haines.*

Assistant Clerk—Robert Bethell.*

Messenger—Mortimer L. Johnson.*

The Republican members of Common Council also convened, and made the following nominations:—

President—Joseph F. Marcer.*

Clerk—John Eckstein.*

Assistant Clerk—Abraham Stewart.*

Messengers—James Zimmerman,* Garvin Neilson.*

The Republican members of both branches of Councils met subsequently, and made the following nominations:—

Chief Commissioner of Highways—Mahlon H. Dickinson, vice William W. Smedley.

Assistant Commissioners—James Work, vice Henry B. Bobb, Hiram Horter, vice Nathan Spering.

Commissioner of City Property—William Palmer, vice Charles Dixey.

Commissioner of Markets—Jonathan H. Pugh.*

Chief Engineer of Water Works—Frederick Graeff.*

Superintendent of City Railroads—John Bosler.*

Superintendent of Girard Estate—Charles J. Smith.*

Agent Girard Estate—Samuel S. Cavin.*

Those marked * are the present incumbents.

A DESPERATE RESORT.—A man named Coleman Beecher was before Alderman Beitler last night, charged with forging an order from Kirk & Fry to William L. Graves, No. 208 N. Front street, for sixteen pounds of nutmegs. The order was honored, and the spices, worth $1·30 per pound, were delivered to the colored man bearing the note. The colored man acted merely as a messenger, without felonious knowledge or intent. It was shown that after receiving the nutmegs Beecher sold them to a party named Miller, in Race street, for ninety cents a pound. When arrested, Beecher was in the act of making out another similar piece of forgery. He was held to answer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6·37 MOON RISES....1·40
SUN SETS....4·30 HIGH WATER....10 04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Oct. 29
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 7
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	New York	Bremen	Nov. 7
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Tartar	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 7
M. Vernon	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Nov. 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Saranak, Tarley, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, Gibraltar, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Remittance, Quinton, 15 days from Portsmouth, with rail to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, hence, at Mobile 1st inst.
Barque White Wing, Pike, from New York, at Laguayra 13th ult.
Brig John H. French, Burgess, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Flight, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 2d inst.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Bowers, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at Alexandria 5th instant.
Schr Argo, Casey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington 5th inst.
Schrs Lottie and E. H. Atwood, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.
Schrs L. Sturdivant, Cruse; F. P. Simpson, Hazleton; and Jenny Wilson, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.
Schr Maggie B. Smith, Grace, hence, at Wareham 2d inst.
Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at New Bedford 4th inst.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, hence, at Richmond 4th instant.
Schr Rappahannock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 2d inst.
Schr Cato Lunt, from Newburyport for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr S. H. Sample, Little, from Washington for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 3d inst.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 5th inst.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

8 12 PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1316),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $15 to $625.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1316 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

8 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
8 14] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 8 THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS,

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1301 CHESNUT Street. No. 1303 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1221 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 11 Three doors above Walnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.....Directress
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 7,
will be presented, for the last time this season, Rosiati's Spectacular Opera of
CINDERELLA.

Prince of Salerno	Mr. F. BERNARD
Baron Pompolino	Mr. E. SEGUIN
Aldoro, Tutor to the Prince	Mr. H. C. PEAKES
Dandini	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Pedro	Mr. J. A. ARNOLD
Cinderella	Mrs. E. SEGUIN
Cloricda	Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD
Thisbe	Miss EMMA FOWLER
Fairy Queen	Mrs. GONZALES

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. E. SEGUIN.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO,
At 2 o'clock. On this occasion, and all coming Matinees of this Company, the Family and Upper Circles will be open to the public.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.
Parquet Circle and Balcony, One Dollar.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in the thrilling Irish Drama, entitled
PREP O' DAY.
Kathleen Kavanaugh.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SATURDAY MATINEE—MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
FRIDAY MATINEE—RISTORI AS ELIZABETH.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 8,
MADAME RISTORI WILL APPEAR,
FAREWELL MATINEE,
on her way through this city to New York, and who will appear in her great role of
ELIZABETH.
Essex.....Signor BOZZO
Doors open at quarter to 1. Curtain rises at half-past 1 o'clock. Admission, $1. Secured Seats, $1·50.
Seats can now be secured at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, near Tenth, and at Risley's, Continental Hotel. 11 4 4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SURE! SURE! SURE! SURE!
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
with every Scene New, Grand Effects, etc., Olive Logan's American Comedy,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of the Company will appear.
ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—The Undertow. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7¾.
ENGAGEMENT FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 7,
RICHARD III.

Richard III	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Lady Ann	Miss Lillie

Friday—EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.
Monday, Nov. 11—KING LEAR.
Tuesday—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle....50 cents
Children under 12 years of age....25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

CONCERT HALL.—THEO. HABELMANN'S OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS.
THURSDAY EVENINGS Nov. 7.
Mad'lle IAWORSKI ACKERMANN, Prima Donna, from the Imperial Italian Opera, in St. Petersburg.
WILHELM FORMES.
JEAN LOUIS.
THEO. HABELMANN, and Gentleman Amateur Pupil.

S. BEHRENS	Conductor
CARL SENTZ	Director of Orchestra
JEAN LOUIS	Stage Manager

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—Felsenmuhle....Reisaiger
ORCHESTRA.
2. Quartet—from the Nibelungen....Dorn
Theo. Habelmann, Pupil, W. Formes, and Jean Louis.
3. Duet—"The Laurel and the Rose" (by request)..Greil
Theo. Habelmann and Pupil.
4. Evening Star—Tannhauser....Wagner
Wilhelm Formes.
PART II.
Selections from BELISARIO—Donizetti.

Belisario	JEAN LOUIS
Irene, his daughter	Mad'lle ACKERMANN
Alamir	THEO. HABELMANN

PART III.
Cornet Solo—Alpenhorn....Proch
Mr. Schmidt.
Fourth Act of TROVATORE (with full chorus)...Verdi

Leonora	Mad'lle ACKERMANN
Manrico	THEO. HABELMANN
Conte di Luna	WILHELM FORMES

Officer of the Guard and Chorus.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Single Ticket (with reserved seat) One Dollar, for sale at Mr. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.
The Chickering Grand Piano used is kindly loaned by Mr. W. H. Dutton, No 914 Chesnut street. 11 7 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
First appearance of
FRANK BROWER,
the unrivalled Ethiopian Comedian, for a limited period, with
THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
In preparation,
"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION,"
at a cost of $5000. 11 2 tf

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS,
BY
HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT
CONCERT HALL.
The first Concert takes place on
MONDAY, 11TH INST.,
AND
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON
(season 1867-68), at 3½ o'clock.
Orchestral Leader.....Mr. SIMON HASSLER
SCALE OF PRICES.
Single Admission Ticket.....Twenty-five Cents
A Package (containing five tickets).....One Dollar
A COUPON TICKET,
consisting of Thirty (coupon) Admission Tickets.....Five Dollars
Can be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, at Concert Hall, and at the Orchestral Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street.
11 4 6t MARK HASSLER, Manager.

CONCERT HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Prof. and Mme MACALLISTER, the Great Illusionists of the Age, will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONS, WONDERS, and MIRACLES, embracing Science, Mirth, and Mystery, to ONE HUNDRED (100)
Elegant and Costly PRESENTS will be given away every night.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
GIFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, on which occasion every child will receive a Present.
Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
11 6 10t HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI MATINEE.
LAST APPEARANCE.
CHESNUT ST. THEATRE, NOVEMBER 8,
CHOICE FRONT SEATS AT
RISLEY & COVERT'S,
11 CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half past 3 o'clock.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing C. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at B. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
November 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the particular attention of the trade is called. [11 7 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 2 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 5 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 6 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h
Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1531 Locust street.
ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1723 Arch street.
HANDSOME M. DEHN RESIDENCE, No. 821 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1026 Wood street, south of Vine street, the superior walnut parlor furniture, cottage chamber suit, fine Brussels carpets, China, kitchen furniture, etc. 11

GOODWILL, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS AUCTION HOUSE.
On Friday Afternoon,
At 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 240 Market street, will be sold, by order of the assignee, the goodwill, lease and fixtures of a first-class Dry Goods Auction House. 11

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, CARPETS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF CHEST, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, from families breaking up housekeeping, including—Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpets; parlor and chamber suits of walnut furniture; sideboards; French plate, pier, and mantel glasses; extension dining-tables; secretaries and bookcases; library suits; spring and hair mattresses; feather beds; office desks, tables, and book-cases; elegant French china dinner and tea sets

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1867.

Greenbacks, Bonds, and Gold.

Pay the bonds with greenbacks, say the semi-repudiators. But that does not help matters any, for it is merely changing the *form* of the debt without paying it at all. The greenbacks are United States notes—promises to pay—and must themselves, sooner or later, be paid in gold. We gain nothing, therefore, as to ultimate payment, by changing the form of the indebtedness from bonds to notes. Both are promises of the United States to pay, which must be redeemed or repudiated.

Oh! but the *interest*. We should save the interest, say the Butler-Pendletonians.

It is true that the bonds bear interest, and that the notes, or greenbacks, do not; but for every dollar that we should save in interest, we should pay back two, or three, or five dollars in the enhanced prices of everything, from the inflation of the currency. Suppose only five hundred millions of the bonds to be now paid by the issue of that amount of greenbacks, what would be the result? Simply that gold would instantly mount up to a premium of from one hundred to two hundred per cent., carrying with it the prices of tea, coffee, sugar, clothing, boots and shoes, rents, and everything else. The immediate burden would fall upon the laboring classes, for wages are among the last things to rise, and never keep pace with the prices of other commodities. Long before the mechanic, the artisan, the day laborer would get a paltry advance in his wages, he would be paying double and triple prices for all the necessaries of life. And to what good end? The Government debt would not have been diminished by a single dollar. The five hundred millions of dollars would still remain to be paid in gold. The fact is, the payment of the bonds in greenbacks is simply impossible without bringing universal ruin and bankruptcy upon the country.

But, say still others, of the New York *Herald* school, we only propose to pay off the debt gradually, without any increase of currency, out of the surplus receipts of the Government. A large amount of the debt, they say, should be paid before specie payments are resumed, so as to realize the advantage of the premium on gold. To this we reply that the Government can have surplus revenues *only by maintaining a high rate of taxation*, and the country is already too highly taxed. Taxes must come down, instead of being increased so as to commence paying off the debt. They are *now* too high. They are oppressive, and already operate to stagnate business. Instead of increasing them, or keeping them where they are, they should be cut down from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars. The proposition to commence paying the debt now is a proposition to put this generation, already impoverished by the war, under an onorous burden of taxation, to save, not to ourselves, but to the people of forty or fifty years hence, the present difference between greenbacks and gold. This may be very generous to posterity, but it is not just to ourselves. The war for the Union was in the interest of those who shall live after us, quite as much as for ourselves. It was to save free government for the future hundreds of millions who shall inhabit this great country, not less than for ourselves, that this debt was incurred. This generation has given the lives of its sons, besides paying abundantly of its substance, for the salvation of the Republic; and it is no more than just that a part of the burden shall be borne by those who, equally with ourselves, will share in the great boon that has been secured.

The true policy, in our opinion, is to fund the entire indebtedness of the country into long bonds at a low rate of interest, to resume specie payments, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limits. The redemption of bonds by a new issue of greenbacks, even if it could be justly done, would not advance us a single step on the road to the payment of the debt, either now or at any future time. Its only result would be national embarrassment, confusion, and disgrace. The payment of any material portion of the debt at present is impossible, without such a burden of taxation as must inevitably crush out the industry of the country, and thus impair the very fountains of the revenue itself.

Horatio Seymour writes to a friend that he would "cast his Democratic goggles forever from his eyes if he could see another State of the Union in which an election could be held." He is evidently elated, and believes that the Democracy, greenbacks, and Hon. George H. Pendleton will rule this country in 1869.

Double Track from Pittsburg to Philadelphia.

The following statement from the *Mount Union Times*, of the 31st ult., imparts an important fact in connection with the completion of the double track on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia and Pittsburg:—The extensive job of masonary in Jack's Narrows, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been engaged on for a long time past, is now nearly completed. This work has given employment to an average of some thirty men for the last three years. The wall is nearly a mile in length, and from fifteen to twenty feet in height. It is built in order to admit the second track through the Narrows, and, when it is graded, together with a few sections between Mount Union and Van Devander's bridges, will complete the second track from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Jay Cooke.—Mr. Jay Cooke, about whose personal history and circumstances prior to the war so much has been said, and who is again before the public in his recently published defense of the national banking system, was born in 1822, in Sandusky, Ohio. His father was Mr. Eleutherys Cooke, an eminent lawyer and prominent citizen, one of the earliest settlers of that section of the State, who, for a time, represented his district in Congress. Jay Cooke, a self-reliant and energetic boy, commenced his business life at the age of thirteen, and from that time succeeded. For four years he was employed in mercantile houses, first in Sandusky, and then in St. Louis. At seventeen he entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, as a clerk, and at twenty-one became partner in that firm and its connections, Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Clark, Brothers & Co., St. Louis; and J. W. Clark & Co., Boston, and soon after he became managing partner of the Philadelphia firm.

His connection with these houses resulted in a competency, and about 1858 he retired from business. In 1860 in connection with Mr. William G. Moorhead, a wealthy capitalist, Mr. Cooke established the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, and in 1861, after the breaking out of the war, the negotiation of the original seven-thirty loan was the occasion of the first connection of Mr. Cooke and his house with the finances of the Government. The Washington house of Jay Cooke & Co. was opened in 1862, and co-operated with the Philadelphia house in popularizing the first five-twenty loan and the three series of seven-thirties. The New York house of the same name was opened after the war, in March, 1867. In all his Government negotiations Mr. Cooke has appealed directly to the people, and, after his own remarkable energy and enthusiasm in all his pursuits, his great success in these matters has lain in his unwavering faith in the good sense and patriotism of the masses.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GALE ON THE LAKES.

Particulars of the Loss of the Propeller Acme—Damage to Other Vessels.

From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 5.

The propeller Acme, of the Western Transportation Company's Line, encountered the gale in all its fury, and foundered fifteen miles N. N. E. from Dunkirk, near the middle of the lake. She was bound to this port, had no passengers, and all her crew were saved. He cargo consisted of 7397 bushels corn, consigned to Messrs. Barclay, Bruce & Co.; 75 barrels of flour to Harvey & Allen; 344 green hides to Rumsey & Co.; 2190 barrels of flour, 238 barrels and 1000 tierces beef, 200 tierces of lard to the Erie Railroad; and sundries to other parties. When Captain Dickson saw that all hopes of saving his vessel were gone, he ordered the men to take to their life-boats, which was done.

One of the boats was discovered when some distance from land, by the officer of the deck of the revenue cutter Perry, which was lying at Dunkirk, and a boat well manned was at once despatched, under care of a lieutenant, to tow in the shipwrecked party, which was promptly done, and the men cared for. Another boat landed safely four miles east of Dunkirk, and the third and last landed at Silver Creek. The Commodore Perry arrived here about dark last night, and brought the crew of the Acme and their boats. The Acme was built in 1856; was valued at $50,000; was 762 tons measurement, old style, and ranked as B 1. The General Worth was owned by Messrs. Richardson and Rosenbury, of this city; was 257 tons measurement, old style; was built in 1648; was valued at $7000, and ranked as B 2. A vessel is reported sunk above Sturgeon Point, on the south shore. Her fore gaff was visible above the water. Nothing was heard of the crew, and it is feared that they are lost. A schooner laden with coal went ashore at Black Rock, the name of which we did not learn.

The schooner Mountaineer, bound to Ogdensburg, from Toledo, laden with corn, dragged her anchor at Cedar Island, and went ashore. Her cargo is badly damaged. The schooner Atlanta had a very narrow escape from foundering, but by knocking off a portion of the bulwarks and keeping the men hard to work, Captain Crowley managed to weather the gale, and made this port yesterday morning. The schooner George Worthington lost her foremast and maintopmast, and sustained other damages. She reached here last evening. The barque Cream City lost her large anchor and most of her large chain; the barque Corning lost her large anchor. A few hours will, in all probability, bring us tidings of fresh disasters, for seamen report that they had the roughest time on Lake Erie during the gale that they have ever experienced.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna out of Liberal Clutches—The Election Now Looked Upon as Doubtful—A Revolution to Follow Juarez' Victory, So it is Thought.

Havana, Nov. 5.—The royal mail steamer Elder, Captain Bax, from Vera Cruz November 2, has arrived here.

General Santa Anna is on board, and is on his way to St. Thomas. The Elder brings the news that the court which was so lenient as to exile the old fellow has been, in turn, imprisoned for their regard towards him.

The election of Juarez is now reported as doubtful, further returns having been received from the strong opposition States. However, should he come out victorious, the opinion is freely expressed among foreigners that there will be a revolution in two months.

The remains of Maximilian have not yet been delivered so Admiral Tegethoff.

Frederic Hall, of California, Maximilian's late defender, has arrived by the Elder, and goes to the North by way of New Orleans.

ST. THOMAS.

Fearful Record of Disasters in the Caribbean Sea—The Aspinwall and Southampton Steamer Lost—The Company's Property all Destroyed.

Havana, Nov. 5.—Official advices have been received from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Line at St. Thomas, by the British Consul here, to the effect that the steamer Rhone was lost at Peter Island; the steamer Wye, Captain Taylor, at Buck Island; the steamer Conway, Captain Hammack, went ashore at Tortola and the steamer Derwent at St. Thomas.

The steamers Solent and Tyne have been dismasted, and all the company's property is destroyed. The town of St. Thomas is in ruins, and five steamers, with fifty other vessels, are ashore. The loss of life has been terrible.

All the officers and engineers of the Rhone have been lost; and, out of all the passengers of the Rhone and the Wye, only forty have been saved, including Captain Taylor, of the Wye, and Mr. Hodgson, of Southampton, England.

The steamer had one hundred and fifty passengers, mostly for Southampton, only twelve of whom are known to be saved.

The Birthplace of Genius.—It is one of the mysteries of life that genius, that noblest gift of God to man, is nourished by poverty. Its greatest works have been achieved by the sorrowing ones of the world in tears and despair. Not in the brilliant saloon, furnished with every comfort and elegance—not in the library well fitted, softly carpeted, and looking out upon a smooth green lawn or a broad expanse of scenery—not in ease and competence is genius born and nurtured, but more frequently in adversity and destitution, amidst the harassing cares of a straitened household, in bare and fireless garrets, with the noise of squalid children, in the midst of the turbulence of domestic contentions, and in the deep gloom of uncheered despair, is genius born and reared. This is its birthplace, and in scenes like these, unpropitious, repulsive, wretched, have men labored, studied, and trained themselves until they have at last emanated out of the gloom of that obscurity, the shining lights of their times—become the companions of kings, the guides and teachers of their kind, and exercised an influence upon the thought of the world amounting to a species of intellectual legislation.

The Trials of Handsome Actors in Boston.—No "leading man," writes a Boston correspondent, if he is tolerably good looking, is safe from the machinations of admiring fair ones, who fall in love with him in the costume of Romeo, Claude, or a Corsican Brother. The ingenuity of these moths is equalled only by their boldness; they devise schemes for making known their state of mind—they rarely "let concealment," etc.—that are truly triumphs of strategy. But the subject would grow in my hands if I entered into it, and I must be content with relating what happened to a popular actor of one of our theatres recently." He received a note from a lady, evidently intelligent and cultivated, to the effect that she was not a frequenter of theatres, and had no acquaintance with professional people; yet she admired genius wherever she saw it; she was called "singular" by her friends, and perhaps she was so; she would be pleased to have an interview with him, and would he call on her? The actor, callous to such compliments, cruelly replied that she could have the privilege of seeing him on application at the box-office and payment of the usual admittance fee; he did not exhibit himself gratuitously.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.
11 6 3*

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
B. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
11 5 6t

G'RARD NATIONAL BANK,—
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
11 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
11 4 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 5 3t PETER LAMB, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
11 5 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of National taxes, payable on demand. [1153t] S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [1156t] WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.
11 5 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared adividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of TAX, payable on demand.
11 5 3t N. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,
Will deliver his Great Lecture on
"The Relations of Great Britain and America, in Connection with the Late War,"
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11,
Tickets for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 00. 11 7 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.
FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.
The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the tables are concerned. Also the Delmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY. OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank Stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 18 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes,
11 6 6t No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1867.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after November 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from November first to eleventh, 1867.
10 30-11 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ROBBER TIME, THAT STEALS the sweetness from all fruits and flowers, is baffled by Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Its aroma is less perishable than that of foreign extract, essence or toilet water, and incomparably more delightful.—*Hartford Courier.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 253 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ERYSIPELAS.—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ringworm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will, by their detergent and purifying properties, effect a radical cure in the blood and system. Sold by all Druggists. 11 5 1uthsat

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR, LONDON HAIR COLOR, LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT A DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR, LONDON HAIR COLOR, LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT A DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 1uthsly

A CARD.—EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 South SECOND Street, respectfully inform their customers and the public that they have arranged with their Salesmen and Salesladies to be at the Store in time to commence Business at Eight o'clock in the Morning.

This is rendered necessary in consequence of the number of persons who have been daily in attendance to make purchases, and have not been able to get waited upon, and which will afford them a greater opportunity to make their selections. 11 7 2t

CLOAK VELVETS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the attention of the Ladies to their
REAL LYONS SILK VELVETS,
Of the Best Manufactured Goods in the Market,
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. 11 6

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,
At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 P. M.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION ISSUED ONLY BY
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thst PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in orderof merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsat NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu1214p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn. Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmwlm6p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	900
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at		$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

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It has no equal, being absolutely the best family machine in the world.

Salesroom of the Company, S. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 1fry

RICH LACE CURTAINS
AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
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FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
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IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
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FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We make the exchange to day (November 1), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 tu4p

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall,
At Tower H-ll.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natsona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. In a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!!—Those who are unfortunate enough not to receive presents on Christmas, can provide against this evil by purchasing one or more shares of stock, at $1 each, now selling in aid of the Riverside Institute. The grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents takes place about Christmas, and one present is positively guaranteed with each share of stock held.

A ROSE by any other name smells as sweet. So says Shakespeare, but he was no judge of Tobacco If you want something fine, try Goodwin's Plantation. For sale everywhere.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS are emphatically the people's remedies. Economical, simple, convenient, and efficient, they form a system of prompt remedial means for families quite superior to anything ever offered to the public.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Biley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3126 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

THE RETURNS on the day after election, as copied from the cashier's book at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing Store, under the Continental, show a great gain over last week, and no doubt the gain has been for both parties—buyer and seller—for the clothing now sold is of a most superior quality, and low in price.

DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is the great cure for Neuralgia, Nervo-ache, and all other painful nervous diseases—headache, hysteria affections, and for invigorating a debilitated nervous system. Apothecaries have it.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

PHOTO-MINIATURES, only $1·00, at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large picture, $1·00. Pictures colored in India ink, oil, or water colors.

CREAM CARAMELS of all the choice fruit flavors, fresh daily, at the Philadelphia Caramel Depot, No. 1009 Walnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
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Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!

Remember—We are now offering an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.
This tells the whole story.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

GALBRAITH—CONNER.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Nazereth Parsonage, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. THOMAS S. GALBRAITH to Miss ELLA CONNER.

LEMAISTRE—SHERRARD.—At the same time and place, Mr. THOMAS W. LEMAISTRE to Miss AMANDA VIRGINIA SHERRARD, all of this city.

PRESTON—GILL.—On Sunday, November 2, at Trenton, N. J., by Rev. L. D. King, Pastor of the Green Street M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON to Miss LIZZIE A. GILL, both of the above-named place.

STOTT—WOLFE.—August 5, 1867, by Rev. James Crowe, No. 2245 N. Second street, Mr. JAMES STOTT and Miss MAGGIE WOLFE, both of Frankford, Philadelphia.

DIED.

BENNER.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant, CHARLES BENNER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3409 Market street, on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

JEWELL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, suddenly, on the 4th instant, WILSON JEWELL, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as his medical friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 420 N. Sixth street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

JONES.—On Monday evening, the 4th instant, JONATHAN JONES, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Phillips, Green Tree, Willistown, Chester county, on Friday morning, the 8th instant. To leave the house at 10½ o'clock.

SCULL.—On the 5th instant, ABIGAIL SCULL, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 450 Marshall street, on Seventh day morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

SPEAR.—On the 4th instant, CAROLINE, wife of John Spear, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1328 Beach street, on Friday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

STANSBURY.—On the 5th instant, LIZZIE STANSBURY, in the 26th year of her age, wife of Charles W. Stansbury, and eldest daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Daniels, after a painful and lingering illness, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 985 Randolph street, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WOLF.—November 5, 1867, Mrs. CHRISTIANA WOLF, wife of George Wolf, aged 39 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1331 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

O! DARN YOUR STOCKINGS—ON THE Neat Stocking Lasts (which are also cases to hold your darning needles), for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR CLEANING OUT AND POLISHING Lamp Chimneys we have several patterns of Patent Lamp Chimney Cleaners. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

BUNG DRIVERS, TAP BORERS, SUGAR Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham Tryers, Cheese Testers, Box Chisels, Mallets, and other Store Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Proceedings of the National Union Convention This Morning.

The proceedings of the Presbyterian National Union Convention during the sessions of yesterday afternoon and evening will be found on our third page.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The Convention reassembled this morning at half-past 9 o'clock, at the First Reformed Church, on Broad street, between Spruce and Pine, the President, George H. Stuart, Esq., in the chair. The President called upon the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D. (O. S.), of Steubenville, Ohio, to open the exercises with prayer. The Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D. (U. P.), was then called upon by the President to conduct the devotional exercises. Dr. Harper announced the 122d Psalm, the first portion of which was sung by the delegates, after which the 4th chapter of Ephesians was read, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Miller (O. S.), of Mt. Holly, N. J. The latter portion of the 122d Psalm was then sung, after which the temporary Chairman announced that the meeting was in the hands of the Convention.

The Rev. N. G. Parke (O. S.) of Pittstown, Pa., addressed the Convention briefly, strongly urging a closer union among all the branches of the Church. In his own neighborhood there had been more intercourse between the members of the different Presbyterian Churches than between the ancient Jews and Samaritans.

Robert Carter, Esq. (O. S.), of New York, narrated some of his experience, in which these differences between the branches of the Church had kept him in times past from sitting down at the Lord's table. But since then he had been seated at the Lord's table with Methodists and Episcopalians. With one heart and with one mind we should bless God for the privilege of uniting with each other. He could say of those who had formerly excluded him, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

The Rev. Mr. Pratt (O. S.) of Ohio, said that the Convention needed but one thing, to be imbued with power from on high. If our hearts are melted by the Holy Ghost, they will flow together. The speaker, on his own responsibility, and without solicitation of others, while acknowledging the beauty and grandeur of the noble Psalms which they had been singing, then requested all such as were willing to join in singing the hymn commencing with the words:—

"Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all Thy quickening power."

The audience joined in singing the first and last stanzas of this hymn, the first hymn ever sung in the church in which the Convention was sitting.

The Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D. (O. S.), of Baltimore, then addressed the Convention. He quoted from a printed slip the following statistics of the different denominations represented in the Convention:—

	Presbyterians of all kinds.	Reformed Dutch.
Churches	5,000	444
Ministers	6 300	461
Communicants	700,000	56,000

In addition to these there were about four millions of children under the influences of these branches of the Church. The speaker made use of the happy illustration of the blacksmith tightening the felloes and spokes of a wheel by heating and cooling the tire all its parts coming together whether by choice or without choice. So God will bring His people together by His grace and providence.

The speaker then referred to the necessity for evangelizing the freedmen, for the sake of our own security. But the Presbyterian Churches were dissipating their strength in this great field by maintaining petty and conflicting missions. Union was needed here, as elsewhere, for the sake of the souls of our perishing countrymen.

The Rev. D. V. McLean (O. S.), of Red Bank, N. J., then offered up a prayer in behalf of the labors of the Committee which was deliberating upon the basis of a Union of the Churches, after which the devotional exercises of the day were brought to a close by the singing of the 133d Psalm, commencing with the words:—

"David, and his afflictions all,
Lord, do Thou think upon."

The President, George H. Stuart, Esq., then resumed the chair, and the Convention proceeded to business.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday, on motions of the Rev. W. T. Eva (N. S.) and J. W. Schenck (O. S.), of this city, all ministers and elders who were present, but not as delegates, were invited to sit with the Convention as corresponding delegates, and that their names be handed to the Clerk.

Passed.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Kempshall (O. S.), of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Professor H. B. Smith, of New York, Senator Drake, of Missouri, and the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the mover of the resolution passed last evening to extend a Christian greeting to the Episcopal Convention now in Convention, were appointed a committee to present the resolution to the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials then reported the Convention as being made up of the following number of delegates:—

From the Old School Presbyterian Church	180
" " New School Presbyterian Church	78
" " United Presbyterian Church	26
" " Reformed Presbyterian Church	20
" " Cumberland Presbyterian Church	5
" " Dutch Reformed Church	4
	313

The Rev. Dr. Butler, of this city, then requested the members of the Convention to assemble without the door after adjournment, for the purpose of being photographed for preservation by the Presbyterian Historical Society.

On motion, the invitation was accepted; as was also an invitation from the Union League Club to visit that establishment.

The Rev. Dr. Davidson (U. P.), of Ohio, briefly addressed the Convention, urging something more than a mere Evangelical alliance between the branches of the Church. This already prevailed to a great extent. But an organic union was needed, and the reader read a paper which provided that the Convention should request the highest judicatures of each branch of the Church to appoint a committee of three to confer upon a plan of union.

The Rev. A. Donaldson, D. D. (O. S.), of Elders' Ridge, Pa., before a motion to commit the paper was put, addressed the Convention in favor of the proposition, and of general concession on all sides. The idea of the absorption by one branch of the Church of all the others was uncongenial to the speaker. They should compromise and concede, and not attempt to absorb. The speaker hoped there would be no intimation on his side of the house that the views of any others were little views.

The Rev. Dr. McMaster (O. S.), of Ohio, advocated the unanimous adoption of the document read by Dr. Davidson.

The Rev. Dr. Musgrave (O. S.), of Philadelphia, was opposed to referring the paper in question to the Committee on a Basis of Union, as a positive instruction. He thought such action would be a confession that the Convention could do nothing towards effecting a union except to refer the matter back to the people. The speaker believed there was no difference, either in doctrine or government, between the three branches of the Church, and that they were now prepared for a union. (Applause.) If union is practicable, it is desirable. The time has come for a strict and organic union. (Applause.) For his part, he wished to be known as a thorough Calvinist and a thorough Presbyterian. But he would thank God if the committee could present a satisfactory basis of union. Some might stay out in the cold awhile; but when they saw how comfortable we were inside, and that the door was still kept open, they would all soon be glad to come in, and we would be glad to accept them. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Beatty (O. S.), of Steubenville, read a paper, the authorship of which was unknown to him. It set forth a basis of union between the branches of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Mehaffy (O. S.), advocated the adoption of the course recommended in Dr. Davidson's paper. This Convention had no power to form an organic union, but Dr. Davidson's paper looked beyond, to a conference upon the terms of union between those who were empowered to make a union.

The Rev. George Marsh (O. S.), of Pennsylvania, considered the paper of Dr. Davidson as the best which had been presented.

The Rev. Dr. McIlvaine (O. S.), of Princeton College, N. J., advocated the reference of the document before the Convention to the Committee on a Basis of Union. Although this Convention had no authority to establish a union, yet its influence would be great and widely felt. If our desire for union is strong enough, a union is practicable. Our Saviour, during the night preceding His agony, prayed for the unity of His Church. The salvation of the world is endangered by the want of unity. We have not been accustomed to pray for this unity in our pulpits; but the speaker rejoiced to see that there was now a decided movement towards union. The early Christians "believed in the Holy Catholic Church"—the universal Church, which included God's people; and to that in the end this movement looked. But what was more natural and expedient than for us to unite now with those with whom there is no good reason why we should not be united?

The papers read by Drs. Davidson and Beatty were then referred, without instruction, to the Committee on Union, after which the Convention devoted a few minutes to silent prayer in behalf of the labors of the Committee and the Rev. Dr. Booth, of New York, subsequently led the Codvention in prayer in the same spirit.

The Rev. Mr. McCune (O. S.), of Cincinnati, then read a series of preambles and resolutions, condemning the dissensions and divisions in the Church as a great and grievous sin, and expressing the belief that God would show His people the way out of them.

The Rev. J. R. White (O. S.), of New York, thought it expedient to have an address, on the necessity of Union, prepared by some committee and adopted by the Convention. He had been a missionary in China, and had there seen the great necessity of union.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Davidson (U. P.), of Ohio, the preambles and resolutions were referred to a committee to prepare an address to the churches on the necessity of union.

The Rev. J. W. Torrence (O. S.), of Western Pennsylvania, read a paper which he desired to have referred to the Committee on a Basis of Union. It provided for the selection of a general assembly, which was to regulate the operations of the branches of the Church, with the view of preventing conflict between them, until the union was consummated. It was moved to refer the paper to the Committee on a Basis of Union. The motion was laid upon the table.

The Business Committee, on motion of the Rev. A. G. Wallace (U. P.), of Pennsylvania, was instructed to appoint a time and place for the holding next year of a Convention similar to the present.

The chair then announced the following as the Committee to prepare the address on the necessity of the Union:—Rev. Dr. Davidson, chairman, and Elder William Getty of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, and the Hon. Charles Drake, of the Old School Church; the Rev. Dr. Booth, and Elder Edward Miller, of the New School Church; the Rev. Mr. Bratton, and Elder Thomas Smith, of the Reformed Church; the Rev. J. R. Suydam, and Elder James Peters, of the Dutch Reformed Church; and the Rev. D. Miller, and Elder Robert Carr, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Father Blake (O. S.), of Indianapolis, Ind., then offered a feeling prayer in behalf of the labors of this important committee.

After making some arrangements for the photographing of the Convention, its morning session was brought to a close by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Crawford (R. P.), of Philadelphia.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ANNIVERSARIES—BUSINESS MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—At 11 o'clock this morning, a very large and interested audience assembled in the Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, the occasion being the anniversary of the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Jay Cooke, Esq., the President of the Society, presided. The proceedings were opened by the singing of a psalm, followed by a prayer. The General Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, then read the first annual report of the society.

After noticing the fact that, while there were in the year 1826, in "24 dioceses, 243 candidates for orders," the lapse of ten years found the Church with even fewer candidates, the report calls attention to the "alarming inadequacy of ministerial force to the great work before the Church." The aims and objects of the society are then set forth. In this section of the report we find the following expressive sentence: "We maintain the Protestant principles of our Church, and aim to multiply faithful ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from what some affect to call, and would fain make our communion, the 'Reformed Catholic Church.'"

The Society was organized in December, 1846, and soon after the Philadelphia Divinity Students' Society was merged with it, and its work commenced with the care of the twenty-eight beneficiaries received from that society. The following shows the financial operations up to October 1st:—

Receipts from all sources		$33,031·99
Disbursements	$25,768·84	
Contingent endowment fund	5,000·00	
		30,768·84
Balance, Oct. 1		$2,263·15

During the year the following number of students have been aided by the Society:—

In the Divinity School, West Philadelphia	24
In Gambier	29
In the Theological Seminary of Virginia	16
In Philadelphia (at the University, 6; in a Preparatory Class, 7)	13
In Girdwold College, Iowa	7
In New York, under special arrangements	7
In Princeton College	1
In the Mission House	2
In Mobile, under private instructions	1
Total	100

The report closed with an earnest appeal for the aid of the Church, both by its prayers and contributions.

After the reading of the report had been concluded, the Rev. Samuel Clark, of New Jersey, stated that in the present condition of the Episcopal ministry, if it did not increase, it would run out in thirty years.

He made some caustic remarks about the compensation paid to ministers, and maintained that not one-half of them could meet their expenses at the end of each year; that they were not properly supported; that it was hard to urge young men to be candidates for the ministry when the Church holds out such a poor support.

He objected to the amount named of three or four hundred dollars a year for the maintenance of a young man during his course of study for the gospel ministry, and thought it should be doubled.

Remarks were made upon the same subject by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Lowndesbury, the Rev. Mr. Claxton, and others.

The meeting was still in session when our reporter left the Church. The officers of the Society are as follows:—

Jay Cooke, Esq., President; Rev. Robert J. Parvin, General Secretary; Abraham Ritter, Esq., Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents—Right Rev. M. Eastburn, D. D., of Massachusetts; Jeremiah H. Taylor, Esq., of Connecticut; Robert H. Ives, Esq., of Rhode Island; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., of New York; John D. Wolfe, Esq., of New York; Hon. Charles S. Olden, of New Jersey; Right Rev. W. B Stevens, D. D., of Pennsylvania; Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware; Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., of Virginia; Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., LL. D., of Ohio; Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., of Ohio; Right Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D., of Iowa; Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D. D., of Kansas; Rev. William Preston, D. D., of Pittsburg.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPAL MINISTRY.—A prayer-meeting, with special reference to an increase of true and faithful candidates for the Episcopal ministry, was held this morning at 9:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets.

Rev. T. F. Fales, of Massachusetts, presided.

Rev. Mr. Rancroft, of Philadelphia, opened the exercises with prayer, and afterwards made an earnest address in behalf of the young men connected with the Church who are candidates for the ministry, that they should be encouraged to labor in the cause of Christ.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Newark, New Jersey, made a short address, in which he urged upon parents the consecration of their children to the sacred work. That many were careless in this particular; that they were governed entirely too much by worldly objects.

He urged that prayers be offered for the success of the objects of the several religious conventions now in session in this city.

The exercises closed by singing the 17th hymn, and a benediction by the Rev. T. F. Fales, of Massachusetts.

THE EPISCOPAL PRAYER-BOOK.—At the anniversary meeting of the American Church Missionary Society, held last evening in the Church of the Epiphany, addresses were made by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, of Mass.; the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia; and the Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. In the course of his address Bishop Egsburn said that, on no account, and under no circumstances should any alteration be made in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer. But Dr. Smith, at the close of his address, maintained that the Prayer Book might not be altered, to the benefit of the Church, was one worthy of consideration; whereupon Bishop McIlvaine took occasion to rebuke the suggestion of any change.

THE WAY TO POPULARIZE MUSIC—The Hassler Afternoon Concerts.—The grand concerts to be given every Monday afternoon, commencing on the 11th, at Concert Hall, are destined to be popular, which, from an examination of the liberality manifested, deserve to be well, unanimously patronized. Mr. Mark Hassler, the manager of these entertainments, is getting more liberal from day to day, as the encouragement towards his enterprise increases. Some of our citizens who already show substantial appreciation have requested Mr. Hassler to place the price of admission, before the first concert takes place, to the very lowest possible focus, for the sake of engendering still more the musical taste of the public. Mr. Hassler, in consenting with the request, will create for his concerts a sympathy which will make them well patronized. Mr. Hassler has arranged to-day that the single admission at twenty-five cents only. Packages of five instead of four for one dollar. His coupon ticket is a new feature and will take. These concerts will be of a first-rate order.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The thirtieth anniversary of the Tenth Baptist Church Sunday School was celebrated last evening at their house of worship, Eighth street, above Green. From the report read we learn they have 628 scholars, 52 teachers, 1200 volumes in library, 6 conversions. Missionary funds, $76. The school is under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Stoddart. The effect of the evergreen arch over the pulpit, lighted by a star of jets, with a like material around the tablet to the memory of their late pastor, Dr. Kennard, had a most happy effect. The marble urn, draped in memory of the late Dr. Jewell, capped with a star, was a tribute chaste and appropriate, the deceased having been their first Superintendent. The choruses, duetts, and singing by the school showed marked proficiency, and the missionary offerings in emblem were appropriate in taste and variety. The house was densely crowded on the occasion.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At their armory, on Wednesday evening last, Company B, of the Philadelphia Fire Zouave Regiment, elected the following officers:—A. J. Sellers, Captain; J. W. Allen, First Lieutenant; William Lawson, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Sellers is a gentleman of considerable military experience. As an old and valued member of the National Guards of this city, he rose to the rank of Captain, and commanded Company B, in the 19th Pennsylvania Militia, in the "Three Months' Men" of 1861; re-enlisted for three years, and was elected Major of the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was twice breveted for bravery. The veterans of the Seventeenth Ward have shown excellent judgment in choosing such a soldier as Colonel Sellers to command them.

STOLE A COAT.—George W. Bates has been held in $700 bail by Alderman Maule, to answer the charge of larceny. He is alleged to have called upon a little girl at Tenth and Catharine streets, and informed her that her mother had sent him for a dollar. The little one, in order to ascertain whether he was telling the truth, left the house to see her mother, and in the meantime Bates helped himself to a coat, with which he made off. Information of the robbery was left with an officer, and soon after the defendant was arrested.

ENGLISH OPERA.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, *Cinderella* will be presented. To-morrow (Friday) night, for the benefit of Mrs. E. Seguin, *Crown Diamonds*. On Saturday afternoon *Fra Diavola* will be performed, when the doors of the family circle will be thrown open to the public, admission to which has been placed at *fifty cents* by Miss Richings.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—George Snyder, some time since, was arrested for complicity with another in the larceny of $50. In consequence of an error in the commitment, he was discharged from prison. Yesterday he was rearrested on a warrant, and was held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

CONSERVATIVE REJOICINGS.—The Conservative citizens of the Fifteenth Ward celebrated the recent victories last night at Twenty-first and Coates streets. A salute of thirty-eight guns was fired and several speeches were made on the occasion.

ROBBERY.—The store No. 136 S. Delaware avenue was entered last evening, and all the thieves obtained for their trouble was four dollars, taken from the money-drawer.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

For President—Grant or Chase?

Colonel Forney's Pronunciamento.

What is Thought of It.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Forney's *Chronicle* this morning comes out squarely for General Grant as the Republican candidate for President, and quotes a speech made by General Rawlin's, chief of staff to Grant, at Galena, Ill., in June last, in which Rawlins asserted the most radical sentiments and advocated universal suffrage.

This speech, the *Chronicle* says, was carefully prepared in Washington, after a full understanding with Grant, and was spoken so that the country might know Grant's exact position. The speech of Representative Washburne, at the Jo. Daviess Republican Convention, on the 5th of October last, is also given to show that Grant is in accord with Washburne, as the latter is known to be Grant's intimate friend and confidential adviser.

The Chase party here ridicule this movement of Forney, and say that Rawlins and Washburn are not to be considered the exponents of Grant's political sentiments, and that their speeches prove nothing, as they do not commit Grant to their opinions in any way. They argue further, that Forney and others are frightened at the result of the late elections, and will desert their principles for expediency.

The Chase faction avow their determination to urge their candidate, and declare they are not dismayed at the late elections any more than they were after the elections of 1862, which were followed by a reaction next year.

The Metropolitan Base Ball Club of Philadelphia arrived here this morning, and will play a match with the Union of this city this afternoon.

Thaddeus Stevens' Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A letter received from an intimate personal and political friend of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, dated Lancaster, Nov. 6th, says:—"Mr. Stevens is not quite so well to-day. Still, he expects to leave for Washington on Saturday next. He may do so, but I think it extremely doubtful if he can appear in the House."

It is ascertained from another source that a special car has been set apart for his accommodation.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Interesting from Fort Jefferson—Dr. Mudd—Democratic Majority in Maryland, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—A letter has been received here from Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, stating that the soldiers of that post have unanimously signed a petition for the pardon of Dr. Mudd, one of Lincoln's assassins, in consequence of his great exertions in attending yellow-fever cases in the fortress. Strong efforts are making for his pardon.

The Democratic majority in Maryland, at late elections, is about fifty thousand. Not a solitary Republican elected to any office. Negro suffrage, greenbacks, and taxes are doing the work. The conservatives seem permanently united with the Democracy.

CUBA.

Loss of the Steamship Hendrick Hudson.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The steamship Hendrick Hudson, from Philadelphia, was lost during the heavy gales opposite Moro Castle. The passengers and crew were all saved.

Proposed Reduction of Pay.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Notice has been posted in the mills at Lewiston, Maine, announcing an early reduction of the pay of operatives.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¼@107⅝.
United States 10-40s, 101@101⅛.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅞@105¾. Market dull.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet 18c. Flour dull and 10c. lower; 9500 barrels sold—state, $8@10·40; Ohio, $9·65@13; Southern, $10@14; California, $11·52@13·50. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower; 75,000 bushels sold; amber State, $2·70. Corn dull at $1·34½@1·35. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $21·05. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull at 18½c., for Upland Middlings. Flour quiet and firmer. Wheat is 3@5c. higher for prime and choice; sales of red at $2·60@2·65; Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats very firm, and 1@2c. higher. Sales at 75@76c. Rye dull; prime $1·50. Provisions flat, and quotations are nominal.

CANADA.

Assemblage of the First Parliament—Scenes in the Senate and House of Commons—Organization of Both Branches of the Legislature—The Government and Opposition Leaders.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 6.—The second event of misfortune in the history of the Dominion of Canada took place this afternoon, at three o'clock, when the first session of the first Parliament was opened by his Excellency the Governor-General, with all due ceremony. Some snow had fallen the previous night, and this lent a wintry aspect to the scene, but apparently it did not dampen the ardor of those taking part in the opening. A guard of honor of one hundred men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade was in attendance with its fine band, and as the Governor-General drove through the files of the guard arms were presented, and the band struck up the national anthem.

At half past 2 o'clock the appointment of Mr. Cauchon as Speaker of the Senate was read in that House, and then the Chaplain read prayers. Ten minutes later, Sir John A. Macdonald appeared in the House in uniform, the only member not in plain dress; while Mr. Cauchon, the new Speaker, took his seat on the right of the throne, dressed in a gown and lavender-colored gloves, with a three-cornered hat, which he held under his arm.

At ten minutes to 3 o'clock his Excellency the Governor-General came in, attended by his suite, and took his seat on the throne, while the members of the House of Commons were summoned. On the gentlemen appearing at the bar of the House the Speaker addressed them, and they left to elect a Speaker of their House.

On the Commons being duly assembled, Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cartier, that Hon. James Cockburn be elected Speaker, which was declared carried *nem. con.* The House then adjourned until half-past 2 to-morrow.

The clerks of the Senate and Commons, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, have been appointed to-day.

To-morrow the Governor-General will come to the Senate, and deliver the speech from the throne.

The two houses were nearly full, but some members were absent. The three first seats of the Government side were occupied by Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Cartier, and Hon. Mr. Tilley. The three first seats on the opposition side were filled by Hon. Messrs. Howe, Dorion, and Holton.

The hotels in the morning were crowded with Senators and Commoners from all parts of the Dominion, and among the arrivals was United States Consul-General Averill, from Montreal.

ST. DOMINGO.

Landing of a Baez Expedition—Government Troops Defeat It—Indignation Against Hayti—Probably a Speck of War.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—An armed expedition of the partisans of General Baez has landed at Monte Christi, in Haytien vessels. They occupied the town of Guayabin, where the revolution against President Salnave broke out in September last. The troops of the Dominican Government, under General E. Polanco, however, beat them, and suppressed the attempted revolution.

The people of St. Domingo are indignant at the treachery of President Salnave, who has, for some time back, been suspected of favoring the schemes of General Baez at Port-au-Prince. They claim that they could march five thousand troops against the capital of Hayti.

President Cabral has recalled his Minister from Hayti, and has gone to Cibao.

Testine intends forcing the northeastern lines. It is rumored that Cabral has negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 in London.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Appointment of Committees and Completion of the Organization.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—Nothing of any importance transpired in the Convention to-day. Mr. Bingham, one of the Southern loyalists who travelled through the North last year, made several speeches. He said that the new constitution of Alabama ought to be modelled upon that of Vermont. The usual committees were appointed and the organization of the Convention completed. General Swayne was present during the most of the session.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Ann Harley vs. Holmes B. Kelly. An action on a promissory note. The defense set up that the note was given in consideration for lands in West Virginia, the title to which was not as was represented at the giving of the note. Verdict for plaintiff, $226·47.

James Haydon vs. John Benson. An action for damages for injury done plaintiff's horse, through the alleged negligence of defendant in shoeing it. The defense denied that the horse was injured in being shod, and attacked the credibility of the witnesses for the plaintiff. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Charles Lindeman vs. Anthony J. Drexel. An action to recover for work and labor done. The plaintiff was introduced to the defendant as a first-class portrait painter, and in need of work, and the defendant was induced to engage him to paint his portrait. It was alleged that this was not well executed, that the defendant's wife engaged him to paint her portrait; and orders were given for the portraits of her children. The plaintiff is a German, quite ignorant of the English language, and neither the defendant nor his wife understood German; and therefore the business between them was conducted with the aid always of an interpreter.

It was alleged that the orders for these pictures came either directly from the defendant or from his wife, with his sanction. The smaller children were not allowed to sit for the paintings, but the plaintiff was to do his work from photographs, dresses and drapery furnished by their mother. He went on with the work, devoting much time and labor, [illegible] defendant refused to take or pay for them.

The defense alleged that the defendant, though pleased with the portrait of himself, upon first sight of the first portrait of the ladies, denounced it as a miserable piece of work. He said the plaintiff had proven himself no painter of female portraits. He immediately sent word to the plaintiff to cease work on the paintings, because they would not give satisfaction, and therefore would not be received. It was, moreover, alleged that the amount claimed, $2100 was more than was stipulated for in the original transactions.

There were numbers of witnesses examined to establish the truth of the allegations on both sides. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery, administrator, vs. Blair. An issue to try which of two wills is valid, the one executed December 18, 1865, and the other on the 23d of December, 1865.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce—John Rink pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Nicholas Larkin was convicted

OLD STORIES RE-TOLD.

CULLODEN.

Every one who admires the works of Hogarth will remember his inimitable March to Finchley. That picture represents the rabble rear of King George the Second's Guards staggering past the Adam and Eve public house at the northwest corner of Tottenham-court-road, on their way to meet the Pretender at Culloden. They are encumbered with Moll Flaggons of the most disreputable character. Their costume is garish, clumsy, and ungainly; yet the tight and cumbrous uniform, with hideous white spatterdashes, those conical fool's caps with brass plates in front, have been under fire at Dettingen and Fontenoy. Before they taste the Adam and Eve gin and ale again, they will have let the breath out of many a bagpipe, in spite of the greed of the Campbells, the ire of the Drummonds, the pride of the Grahams, and the fierceness of the Murrays. Even that smart, pretty boy, the fifer, will march straight at the gleaming claymores and the fluttering tartans, as cool as if he were going to troop the colors in Palace-yard on a quiet Sunday morning.

It was a cold February day in 1746 that Hogarth went slyly to watch the Guards march north; for the Duke of Cumberland, recalled by the news of the defeat of Hawley's veteran cavalry by the rough rush of Charles Stuart's Highlanders, reached Edinburgh on the 30th of January, after four days' hot posting. There was quite a scene at a military levee in St. James' Palace the day before the gallant but rather tipsy Guards started to Scotland by the way of Finchley. King George had called together his officers, wishing to send on reinforcements; but was unwilling to order the Guards because they had only recently returned from a harassing campaign against the French. The king was a "dull little man of low tastes" (Thackeray)—a little, dapper, choleric fellow, with a red face, white eyebrows, and goggling eyes; he was a bad husband, an un-English king, and a cruel father; he swore at his subjects; he smuggled away his father's will; he would kick his coat and wig about in his indecorous passions; he even injured Dr. Ward's shins; yet it must be confessed he was a high-spirited, bold little soldier, for he had fought stoutly at Oudenarde under those great captains, Eugene and Marlborough; and at Dettingen he had advanced on foot, and, amid a "feu d'enfer," shaken his sword at the combined horse and foot of France. He was in earnest now, fully resolved to die King of England, and, if his son, the Duke, was repulsed, to head Ligonier's and Pulteney's men, and have a last grapple for the crown. The Duke of Newcastle—fussy, false, and shambling; ridiculed by Smollet as the butt, yet the master of England—was of course at the levee.

The king spoke to his officers of the precarious state of the country, and asked all who were willing to meet the rebels to hold up their right hands, and those who would rather not, to hold up their left. Up instantly went every right hand. The little red-faced man burst into tears, bowed, and retired. The next day the Guards marched, and at the corner of Tottenham-court-road, our little quick-eyed friend, William Hogarth, intercepted them with his sketch-book. Years afterwards, outside the gate of Calais, the painter saw some of the Highlanders the Guards met at Culloden, ragged, beggared exiles, lying on the stones munching stolen onions, dining on a pinch of snuff, and thinking of the distant lakes and mountains with that passionate homesickness that seems peculiar to the mountaineer.

When Hogarth's picture was taken to the king, he grew very red and furious indeed over it. He did not like his Guards made fun of.

"I hate painting and boetry," he spluttered. "What? A painter burlesque my Guards! He deserves to be bicketed for his insolence. Away wid the trumpery." Bicketing was hoisting a soldier on the sharp back of a wooden horse out on the parade in St. James' Park, and was by no means a joke. Hogarth also effervesced when he heard this, and dedicated the picture at once to his Majesty's rival, the King of Prussia; by the same token, he put only one *s* to Prussia, and was much bantered in consequence.

The Young Pretender, according to the Whig accounts, though he looked a noble and a gentleman, was no hero. The Jacobites compared him to Robert Bruce, and were never weary of praising his kingly courtliness, his affability, his gallantry, and his handsome person. He was in reality a good-looking young man, with bright complexion and fair hair. The Tories believed they saw in his not very acute and rather sensual face the hard lines and ill-omened expression of the Stuart race. His eyes were small, but lively, his neck short, his chin inclined to double. He generally wore a short tartan waistcoat and trews, his blue garter, at his button-hole a St. Andrew's cross hanging by a green ribbon, but no star. When marching with the army he donned a broad blue bonnet edged with gold lace. At the Holyrood balls, when leading his fair partisans with the white breast-knots down the dance, he appeared either in a dress of fine silk tartan with crimson velvet breeches, or in the English court dress of the period, with a diamond star glittering on his breast.

On the 12th of April the Young Pretender being at Inverness, the Duke of Cumberland—a corpulent young man, with rough and arrogant manners—forded the Spey at the head of the English army. He reached Elgin on the Monday, and on Tuesday Nairn, only sixteen miles from the insurgents. On the 15th, being his birthday, the army lay at Nairn, and were feasted with brandy, cheese, and biscuit.

On the 14th, the Prince ordered his drums to beat and his pipes to "skirl" through Inverness to collect his half-starved and undisciplined men, and the Highlanders shouted as he walked through their lines:—"We'll give Cumberland another Fontenoy. "That night he bivouacked in the park round Culloden House, four miles from Inverness. Orders were sent to collect the Frasers, the Keppoch-Macdonalds, the Macphersons, the Macgregors, some of Glengarry's men, and the Earl of Cromarty's Mackenzies, who were scattered over the country in various predatory expeditions. The men that day had only a small husk bannock each, and many of them therefore retired to Inverness in search of food.

The only hope Charles had of success was to retreat to his best friends, the mountains, decoy the duke away from the sea and his victualling-ships, and lure him into defiles and ravines, where his cannon would be sacrificed and his dragoons useless; but the young man was eager for fighting, for his men were starving, and their ardor was fast melting away. There was Inverness to protect, and the Irish and French officers were for holding out on the moor, which was in parts boggy and unsuited to cavalry. Lord George Murray, however, who had the true military instinct, disapproved of the ground, as many great authorities have since done. He was wisely for falling back to a high, undulating, and boggy tract on the south side of the river Nairn, which would have been inaccessible to the duke's horse and guns; but his colleagues were all against him. A night attack on Cumberland's camp was then unanimously agreed on, and seemed to promise some hopes of success. The duke's revelling army was to be surprised and cut to pieces by the broadswords before it could recover from the first fierce and unexpected onslaught. The English camp was only nine miles distant across the moor, and it was hoped they would reach it at about midnight. The Pretender gave, as a watchword, his father's name,

"King James the Eighth."

Then embracing Lord George Murray, who started at eight in the evening with the foremost column, he placed himself at the head of the rear guard. The order was to use no fire-arms, only dirk and broadsword, to cut down and overturn the English tents, and stab at every bulging or projection in the canvas. But even "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera;" all went wrong. Many détours were necessary to avoid bogs and splashes. The van guard fell behind, the men dropped aside, and could not be kept together. It was 2 in the morning before Lord George reached the old house of Kilravock, three miles from the duke's camp. It would be daylight directly. A drum beat in the distance, or a horse neighed, and it was presumed the enemy was alarmed. Lord George reluctantly gave the order to retire. The Prince, in his first anger, accused his faithful and only sound adviser of treachery; but, when he cooled, he agreed in the necessity of the measure, and exclaimed,

"'Tis no matter. We shall meet them, and behave like brave boys;" but the Highlanders, broken in spirits from want of food, were not like the men who at Preston had swept off arms with a single blow of their scythe-blades, or who, single-handed, had driven before them flocks of dismounted dragoons. Still they were at bay and in earnst, full of fight, and proud of their former successes against the king's troops.

And now let us describe the field of battle. Drummoissie Moor (Culloden) is a large heathy, mossy, melancholy moor, traversed longitudinally by a by-road, and sprinkled with a few shielings, each with its little tributary kail patch. It is two miles inland from the south shore of the Moray Frith, five miles from Inverness, and ten or twelve from Nairn. Inverness was behind the rebels; on their right, a rolling range of blue Ross-shire mountains across the river Nairn; on their left, the sea, with the park of Culloden stretching downwards towards the shore of the Frith. To the east, says Robert Chambers, the moor spreads away like a shoreless sea, as far as the eye can reach.

The Prince's army, drawn up in two lines, consisted of only about 5000 men. The right was protected by the turf walls of a small farmstead. The left extended to a plashy morass, in the direction of Culloden House. In the front were the clan regiments of Atholl, Cameron, Appin, Fraser, Macintosh, Maclachlan, Maclean, John Roy Stuart, Farquharson, Clanronald, Keppoch, and Glengarry. The second scanty line comprised the low country, the French and Irish regiments, Lord Ogilvie's, Lord Lewis Gordon's, Glenbucket, the Duke of Perth. Four small cannon were placed at each wing, and four more in the centre. Lord George Murray commanded the right wing, Lord John Drummond the left, and General Stapleton the second line. Charles himself stood with a small body of guards upon a mound in the rear of the whole.

The front ranks of the Highlanders were armed with muskets, broadswords, pistols, and dirks. They carried on their left arms a round wooden target covered with leather, and studded with nails. They had also small knives stuck into the garters of the right leg. Some of the rear rank men had no guns nor targets, and were shoeless and half naked. They carried their cartridges in pouches on their right side. Many of them wore the philabeg, or kilt, pulled through betwixt their legs, so as to leave the thigh almost naked. The artillerymen, also in kilts, had reared beside every gun cylindrical shields of wicker-work to protect themselves. Those of our readers who have seen a Highland regiment, can picture to themselves the large-limbed, stalwart swordsmen, in the prime of their manhood, looking as if they *could not* die; the white cockades of the Cragemen gleaming, their dark-green, black, and scarlet tartans fluttering in the cold moor wind that shook the oak, yew, and box-tree badges in their bonnets.

About eleven in the forenoon, the dim grey line of the distant moor, bright with April sunshine, gloomed and darkened with the advancing lines of Cumberland's army, that gradually widened out, and glistened with steel points. The Prince went out to the moor, and ordered a cannon to be fired, to summon his stragglers.

The royal army was disposed in three lines; the centres of all the regiments of the second line being behind the terminations of those of the first, and those of the third line occupying a similar position in regard to the second. Thus the various bodies of which the army consisted were in a manner indented into each other. Betwixt every two regiments of the first line were placed two cannon. The left flank was protected by Kerr's Dragoons (the 11th), under Colonel Lord Ancrum; the right by a bog; and Cobham's Dragoons (the 10th) stood in two detachments beside the third line. The Argyle Highlanders guarded the baggage. The disposition thus made was allowed by the best authorities to have been admirable; because it was impossible for the Highlanders to break one regiment without finding two ready to supply its place. The insurgent army was also allowed to be very well posted, upon a supposition that they were to be attacked.

There is a contemporary print which represents the English army as it now appeared. The burly, choleric young duke wears a star on the breast of his long, stiff, gold-laced coat, and is adorned with a close curled wig and a three-cornered cocked hat. He is riding, and pointing out a regiment with his walking cane. The grenadiers have cocked-hats, long surtouts, sash-belts, swords, and long white gaiters. The fumes of the Adam and Eve ale have dispersed long ago in this keen Scotch air. The colors rise and blossom from the centre of each regiment. The officers, with their spontoons (halt-pikes), stand at the wings. The drummer-boys are a little in advance. The dragoons look solid, but clumsy; their skirts are long and loose, their massive boots square-toed, their stirrup-leathers larger, their pistols bigger, their carbines more unwieldly than those our cavalry now use. Men of the Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim character are in those ranks side by side with young Wolfe (afterwards the hero of Quebec), and officers of the Colonel Gardiner stamp—simple-hearted, pious, and brave.

Ever since the routs of Preston and Falkirk, the duke (who really had some head, though Fontenoy, like the Balaklava charge, was only a magnificent blunder) had been studying how to make the bayonet superior to the broadsword. Hitherto, when a Highlander came flying down at King George's grenadiers, winged with his stormy tartans, he caught the bayonet in his target, then turning aside with his brawny and hairy arm, leaped in on the defenceless soldier, dirk in one hand and swinging claymore in the other, often killing two men at the same moment, one with each hand. The duke, no mere strutter about parades, had thought out a remedy for this. He conceived that if each man, on coming within the proper distance of the enemy, should direct his thrust not at the man directly opposite to him, but against the one who fronted his right-hand comrade, the target would be rendered useless, and the Highlander would be wounded in the right side, under the sword-arm, before he could ward off the thrust. Accordingly, he had practised the men during the spring in this new exercise. When they had taken their morning meal, they were marched forward from the camp, arranged in three parallel divisions of four regiments each, headed by Huske, Sempill, and Mordaunt, having a column of artillery and baggage upon one hand, and a fifth horse upon the other.

Duke William's speech to his men betrayed some anxiety as to the behavior of the soldiers we saw start to Finchley. They were to be firm and collected, and, forgetting all past failures, to remember the great object which had brought them to that Scotch moor. He represented the enemy to be merciless, and that hard fighting was the only chance of safety.

He was grieved, he added, to suppose that there could be a person reluctant to fight in the British army. But if there were any there who would prefer to retire, whether from disinclination to the cause, or because they had relations in the rebel army, he begged them, in the name of God, to do so, as he would rather face the Highlanders with one thousand determined men at his back, than have ten thousand who were lukewarm. The men, catching enthusiasm from his language, shouted, "Flanders! Flanders!" and impatiently desired to be led forward to battle. It was suggested to the duke at this juncture that he should permit the men to dine, as usual, at 1 o'clock, as they would not probably have another opportunity of satisfying their hunger for several hours. But he rejected the proposal. "The men," he said, "will fight better and more actively with empty bellies; and, moreover, it would be a bad omen. You remember what a dessert they got to their dinner at Falkirk!"

This was like the young hard martinet, who forgot that we English at least always fight best when well fed; but Duke William was a man who never had any pity. The army advanced in formal military order, the hedges of bayonets glancing and flashing in the cold sunlight. The crimson colors flaunted, and one hundred drums, rolled valiantly by little cocked hatted men, sounded a challenge to the angry Highlandmen. Lord Kilmarnock predicted defeat to the white cockades, when he observed the duke's cool, measured, determined advance. About six hundred yards from the rebel lines the marsh became so deep that the soldiers were up to their ankles in water, and the artillery horses floundering in the bog, some of the men slung their carbines and dragged the cumbrous guns through the brown swampy pools. As the moor was dry to the right, the watchful duke then ordered Pulteney's regiment to join the Scots Royals and another body of horse to cover the left wing. At five hundred paces from the embattled clansmen the duke halted his troops.

The day now, as if glooming for the catastrophe, became overcast; the sunshine faded away, and a drift of slanting snow began to beat sharp and cold from the northeast. This discouraged the Highlanders, and raised the spirits of the English and Hessian soldiers. Charles, feeling the disadvantage of this blinding rain, made some clumsy attempts to outflank and get to windward of the duke, but he was baffled in each attempt, and the two armies returned to their first positions.

It was during these useless marches and countermarches that a poor shock-headed mountaineer resolved, with the spirit of an old Roman, to sacrifice his life for his prince and his clan; he craftily approached the English lines, demanded quarter, and was sent to the rear. He, however, contrived to lounge through the lines, paying no regard to the rough ridicule of the soldiers. Lord Bury, son of the Duke of Albemarle, and aide-de-camp to the duke, happening just then to pass by in a richly laced dress, the crafty Highlander suddenly snatched a musket from a soldier near him, discharged it at an officer whom he mistook for the duke, and stoically bore the shot from the ranks that instantly stretched him dead.

In most battles the struggle is which shall first gain the benefit of being the assailant. In this battle the effort was which should be the last to attack, and by this unwise delay the Prince wasted all the ardor and fire of his impetuous irregular troops. The first shots were fired by the unhandy, reckless Highland artillerymen. They blazed away at a clump of horse, among whom they supposed the duke was stationed, but the shot passed high over their heads.

How many a heart far away was beating for the men of those two armies! The little, strutting, dapper, choleric king was thinking of his son; Fielding, perhaps, over his wine, was deriding the cattle-stealing Highlanders. In many an English cottage prayers were offering and tears shedding for humble Dick and Tom in the ranks. For those fierce men in the plaids, too, supplications were rising to heaven from many a grey-haired old shepherd on the mountains, many a fair-haired lassie by the loch-side, many a mother in the lonely glen.

A few minutes after one, Colonel Bedford received orders from the duke to open a cannonade on the Pretender's army, to provoke the Highlanders to advance. Major-General Husk on the left, Lord Temple on the right, and Brigadier Mordaunt in the centre, as well as Generals Bland and Hawley, who guarded the cannon at the wings, could see the "Young Italian," as they derisively called him. They discerned his womanly blue eyes, his long neck, and his blonde peruke, as he stood on an eminence. Colonel Bedford, indeed, levelling a gun, not only cut grooves and lanes through the enraged Highland ranks, but actually bespattered the Prince with earth, and killed a man who held a led horse near him. Presently the Prince mounted and rode along the lines of the Camerons and Frasers, urging men, who did not understand a word he said, to fight bravely against the Germans and the Whigs.

They answered him with shrieks of devotion and blessings in guttural and sonorous Gaelic.

The duke, too, did his part in his own domineering way—calling on Tom of Stepney, Dick of Highgate, and Joe of Whitechapel, to stand firm, to let the Highland savages feel the bayonet, and know what sort of men they had to deal with. He then ordered Wolfe's regiment to form *en potence* (gibbet F-shape) at the left wing, so as to lap around the clansmen when they attacked the left division. He also ordered up two more regiments from the reserve to strengthen the second line, for there were terrible reports of those broadsword men—how they lopped off arms as if they were only carrots, and could cut a dragoon clean through to the waist at a single blow.

The duke was unwilling to attack the Prince while he had his turf walls to guard him, and the Prince was unwilling to surrender his valuable shelter. But if the duke had no heart the Prince had no brains, for he allowed his Highlanders to be cowed by half an hour's cannonade; although ever since the victory at Preston they had treated English artillery as mere popguns, always certain to be taken by a determined rush. In everything he showed incompetency to govern other men or to govern himself. At last he sent the order to charge, but young Maclachlan, his aide-de-camp, was killed by a cannon ball before he reached the front to convey it. Lord George Murray, in the mean time, had ordered the attack without waiting for the tardy Prince; but, even before he could pass the order round, the Mackintoshes, a brave clan never before in action, galled by the fire, their hot Celtic blood unable to tamely endure the slaughter of their friends, all in a glow with rage, had tightened their belts (*scrugged*), pulled down their bonnets over their brows, flashed out their claymores, and shouting the war-cry of the clan, rushed from the centre down upon Barrel's and Munro's men. A Lowland gentleman who saw that wild charge, and looked along the Highland lines, described the almost supernatural passion which lit every face and burned in every eye. After them, swift as deer through the steel and smoke, then rushed the Athole-men, the Camerons, Stuarts, Frasers, and Macleans, with Lord George Murray chivalrously waving his sword at their head. In two minutes a torrent of steel bore down all along the line on those firm masses that had marched from Finchley.

The storm had broken at last. The Duke's cannon on the wings mowed them with "cartouche" (grape?) shot. The front rank of Cumberland's army kept their firelocks steady at them, and swept and lashed them with fire, while Wolfe's regiment tormented them on the flank. It was musket against sword. The Highlanders first fired their pistols, then flung themselves like wild cats among the bayonets, slashing and stabbing like madmen. The duke must have looked anxiously through the hot smoke; but when it drifted off, the long lines of white gaiters were still firm in the rear, though the front had partly gone down, the few Highlanders left giving way before the shattering fire. Only three of the Macintosh officers escaped; a few still hewed at the bayonets, and died at the very feet of the Sassenach soldiers. One sinewy fellow, Major John Mor Macgilra, was seen a gun-shot past the enemy's cannon surrounded by grenadiers, of whom he struck down twelve before the halberts went home to his heart. The bodies of these fierce fighters were afterwards found in swaths three and four deep.

But the charge was, unfortunately, not simultaneous. The pride of the Macdonalds was hurt by their being removed to the left wing. They had fought on the right of the Scottish army ever since Bannockburn, and they thought the change an insult and an ill-omen. The true Highlander is hot as a Welshman, and proud as a North American Indian. He would rather have the battle lost than acknowledge himself unworthy of the post of honor. In vain the Young Pretender promised to take the name of Macdonald, and ever hereafter, if they fought well, to place them in the van. No. They sullenly discharged their muskets, and slowly advanced, but they would not charge. They endured the English fire with soured and sullen faces, only hewing at the heath with their broadswords. When the other clans gave way, the Macdonalds turned, too, and fled. Heart-broken at this, their colonel, the Chieftain of Keppoch, an excellent and chivalrous man, exclaimed:—"My God, have the children of my tribe forsaken me?" and advanced upon the English alone, his sword in one hand, his pistol in the other. A devoted clansman following him with tears and prayers, reaching him just as he was struck down by a bullet. Keppoch replied only, "Take care of yourself," then staggered forward till another bullet struck him dead.

The young Chevalier's front line was now repulsed, but there was still a hope of the Lowland regiments; yet there was no time to head them, for Lord Ancrum's and Cobham's Dragoons were now pouring in on the flanks, through the inclosures that had been broken down by the Argyle Highlanders. Some Irish pickets kept up a spirited fire and checked the dragoons, who were sabring the unhappy Macdonalds, and one of Lord Lewis Gordon's regiments stopped another squadron to the right; but when the English infantry moved forward to charge, the Highlanders fled in spite of all the entreaties of Charles, Lord George, Lochiel, Sheridan, Ogilvie, and Glenbucket. It was a rout, and the sabres were after the brave men, hot, fast, and wrathful. Yet the English dragoons had been terribly handled. The Clan Chattan are *said* to have only left fifteen men of Barrel's regiment alive. The rear of the rebels broke into two masses, one proceeding by the open road for Inverness, the other fording the water of Nairn and taking to the hills.

Charles stood stunned, confounded, and in tears. As to his conduct, Whig and Tory historians differ, as they do upon almost every other subject connected with the Scotch rebellion. The one party says O'Sullivan turned the head of his horse, and dragged him away, the other that Lord Elcho entreated the Prince to rally the men and charge again, and, on his refusing, rode off with contempt, vowing never to see his face again.

The official account of the battle was cold, soldier-like, and matter of fact. It says of the Highlanders, that they came running on in their wild manner upon the right, where his royal highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest push would be there. They came down there several times within a hundred yards of our men, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but the Royals and Pulteneys hardly took their firelocks from their shoulders, so that after these faint attempts they made off, and the little squadrons on our right were sent to pursue them. General Hawley had, by the aid of our Highlanders, beat down two little stone walls, and came in upon the right flank of their second line. As their whole first line came down to attack at once, their right somewhat outflanked Barrel's regiment, which was our left,, and the greatest part of the little loss we sustained was there; but Blyth's and Sempill's, giving a fire upon those who had outflanked Barrel's, soon repulsed them, and Barrel's regiment and the left of Munro's fairly beat them with their bayonets. There was scarce a soldier or officer of Barrel's, and of that part of Munro's which engaged, who did not kill one or two men each with their bayonets and spontoons. 'Tis thought the rebels lost about two thousand men upon the field and in the pursuit. We have here two hundred and twenty-two French and three hundred and twenty-six rebel prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard killed an officer, who appeared to be Lord Strathallan, by the seal and different commissions from the Pretender found in his pocket. The killed, wounded, and missing of the king's troops amount to about three hundred. The French officers will be all sent to Carlisle till his majesty's pleasure shall be known. Four of their principal ladies are in custody—namely, Lady Ogilvie, Lady Kinloch, Lady Gordon, and the Laird of M'Intosh's wife.

The pursuit was cruel and bloody. For four miles along the moor the Highlanders were hewn down. Some of these luckless men died like heroes. Golic Macbane, a man six foot four high, finding himself wounded, singled out, alone, and at bay, set his back to a wall, and with his target and claymore bore the onset of half a dozen dragoons who crowded at him with their long swords. The officers cried, "Save that brave fellow!" but the soldiers cut his head through before he fell amid thirteen of his dead enemies. The right wing crossed the Nairn with unbroken resolution. The dragoons seemed afraid to touch them in their despair. One officer, who tried to seize a straggler, was cut down with a single blow, and his slayer coolly stooping down over the body, removed the gold watch.

The cruelty after the battle was increased by a rumor that the Pretender had ordered his men to give no quarter. The duke himself was cold and unrelenting. His men were ordered to go over the field and bayonet and cut down the wounded. This work was down with brutal jocularity, splashing each other with blood, till they looked (as one of them has reported) like butchers. The duke is said to have ordered Wolfe to pistol a young colonel who lay wounded; but Wolfe refused, saying he would never consent to become an executioner. Unarmed men were cut down in the very streets of Inverness. The next day the reckless duke continued his cruelties. Seventy poor wretches were dragged from under the heaps of slain, and despatched by platoon firing. Seventy-two fugitives, found in neighboring hovels, were also butchered in cold blood. In one hut alone thirty-two blackened bodies were found amid the ashes. Nineteen wounded officers, sheltered in the court-yard of Culloden House, were also carted out and shot against the park wall. Of one hundred and fifty-seven prisoners sent by vessel to London, only forty-nine survived the cruelties of the *eight months'* voyage.

The English soldiers were seen for days strutting about in the rich laced waistcoats and hats of the Pretender and his generals. The English only lost, in this battle of forty minutes, one officer of distinction—Lord Robert Kerr, the second son of the Marquis of Lothian, a captain in Barrel's regiment. He received the first Macintosh on his spontoon, but was instantly beat down by a dozen thirsty broadswords.

The news of the important victory reached London on the 24th of April. The dapper king rejoiced, Sam Johnson secretly lamented. The Park and Tower guns soon bellowed out the news over the red multitudinous roofs; at night there were bonfires throughout London, and every steeple clashed out rejoicings. The Duke received the thanks of the English Parliament, and twenty-five thousand pounds a year addition to his income, and the name of The Butcher from the Scotch. As for the poor Prince, he rambled about the Western Islands for five months, skulking in shielings and shepherds' and fishermen's huts. On the 20th of September, he escaped to France in a vessel fitted out by an adherent, who had been promised a baronetcy by the old Chevalier if he could rescue his unfortunate son.

When the Master of Lovat, that enormous scoundrel, who arrived too late for Culloden, came to London to end his bad life on Tower-hill, Hogarth, remembering the march to Finchley, went out to see him at Highgate, and he drew the subtle old rogue counting up the Jacobite clans on his picking and stealing fingers.—*All the Year Round.*

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH
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Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

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FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved.

By order of the Court.

T. O. WEBB,
10 24 ths 8t Pro Prothonotary.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
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No. 28 North WATER Street, and
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PHILADELPHIA.
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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low price.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 5 1]4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 18 South SIXTH Street,
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—

50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,600 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
	1,000 stove Feet,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	500 Lamp Chimneys,
500,000 " Mule do.	600 pieces Lamp Wick,
600 Empty Bottles,	

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc etc.

Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	sizes.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—

4 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
3 Lightfoot's Condensers.
500 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
8 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
10 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
8 1¾ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Check Valves.

The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be unloaded at his expense.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 2t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fines as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 112 and 113 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Stephen Massett says that during his recent visit to England, and while visiting the House of Commons, he was presented to the Earl of Cardigan, who was in command of the 11th Hussars, and led the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava. Being one of the first to recite in public Tennyson's famous lines, he had a natural ambition to deliver them in the presence of Lord Cardigan. A polite note was received from the Earl, inviting Mr. Massett to call upon him at his residence in Portman Square, where, after rendering the poem to him and his lady, the following graphic account of the fight was given him:—

At about 1 o'clock, after the heavy brigade had been attacked by the Russian cavalry, the whole of the cavalry division was considerably advanced towards the enemy. The Light Brigade was ordered to dismount to relieve their horses. Suddenly they were ordered to "mount." Aid-de-Camp Captain Nolen came forward and told Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry, that the Light Brigade were to attack the Russians in the valley. Lord Lucan rode up to Lord Cardigan and said:—"It is Lord Raglan's order that the Light Brigade is to attack the Russians in the valley." Lord Cardigan's answer was, saluting with his sword,"Certainly, my Lord; but you will allow me to inform you that there is a Russian battery in front, one on each flank, and the ground on the flank is covered with Russian riflemen!" Lord Lucan's answer was, "I cannot help that; it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Light Brigade is to attack them." Lord Cardigan then formed his brigade of five regiments, with three regiments in the front line, and two in the second. Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan's regiment, the 11th Hussars, back so as to form a support on the left rear of the front line. Lord Cardigan immediately ordered the advance. After going sixty yards or so, Captain Nolan rode obliquely across the front, when a Russian shell fell upon the ground near Captain Nolan, and not very far from Cardigan. Nolan's horse turned and carried him to the rear. Lord Cardigan then led the brigade down to the main battery in front, about one mile and a quarter distant. On arriving at a position about eighty yards from the battery, the fire became very severe, and the officers were considerably excited, and had to be called to "be steady." Cardigan, at the head of his brigade, passed close by the muzzle of a gun, which was fired as he entered the battery. He then rode straight forward through the Russian limber carriages, and came up close to the Russian line of cavalry. His brigade did not follow him. Lord Cardigan was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded and nearly dismounted. He fenced off the Cossacks, and gradually retired from others who were attempting to surround him. When he got back to the battery they had all retired and diverged to the left. Lord Cardigan slowly retreated, and met General Scarlett, commanding the heavy brigade of the cavalry. Cardigan told him that the "Light Brigade" was destroyed. The brigade was then counted by the staff officer, and it was found that there were only 195 men left out of 650.

Lord Cardigan immediately rode off to Lord Raglan to report what had taken place. The first thing Lord Raglan said, in a very angry tone, was, "What sir, could you possibly mean by attacking a battery in front, contrary to all the usages of warfare and the customs of the service?" To which Lord Cardigan replied, "My Lord, I hope you will not blame me, for I received a positive order from my superior officer in front of the troops to attack them, and I was quite as well aware of the unusual course of the proceeding ordered." Lord Raglan inquired what had been done. To which Lord Cardigan replied that "he had led the brigade into the Russian battery; that he had ridden up to the Russian cavalry; that he was not followed by the brigade; was wounded and nearly dismounted, and had some difficulty in getting away from a number of Cossacks; that the brigade was nearly destroyed, there being only 195 remaining."

The whole of this memorable affair occupied the brief time of *twenty minutes!*

The Ancestry of the Austrian Emperor.

A French journal says that "many persons are just now surprised at learning that the Emperor of Austria intends to visit the tomb of his ancestors at Nancy, and they want to know how it happens that the progenitors of Francis Joseph repose beneath the vaults of the ancient church of that city. We shall explain. In 1735 Francis Stephen was Duke of Lorraine. The war of the Polish succession had just ended, and the treaty of Vienna was signed. By this act the powers who had taken part in the war gave the Duchy of Lorraine to Stanislas Leczinski, father-in-law of the King of France, and, as compensation, transferred the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to Francis Stephen. The latter, who was attached to his Duchy, protested energetically, but he had to submit to the law of the stronger. The Emperor of Germany, Charles IV, who had a strong affection for the Duke of Lorraine, offered to him the hand of his daughter, Maria Theresa, his heir. The marriage took place on the 17th of February, 1736, and thus it was that the House of Lorraine succeeded to the empire by its alliance with the Hapsburgs. Of this union the Emperor Joseph II was born, and he, dying childless, left the crown to his brother, Leopold II. The son of Leopold II was Francis II, who, on the 6th of August, 1806, dropped the title of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria, and took the name and style of Francis I. His son, Ferdinand I, succeeded him, and when the latter abdicated, in 1849, it was in favor of his nephew, the present Emperor, son of the Archduke Francis Charles. Thus, from Francis Stephen, the last Duke of Lorraine, to Francis Joseph, the line of descent is not a long one. Direct descendant of the ancient Dukes of Lorraine—a province which is now so French and so patriotic—the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose lofty and loyal character has already conquered all our sympathies, will not be a stranger among us."

The Fourteenth Amendment.

The following is the section of the Constitutional amendment (already adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States) upon which Mr. Stevens bases the right of Congress to pass the uniform suffrage law for all the States:—

"Article XIV—Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws."

The second section provides that whenever the right to vote is denied by any State to any portion of its adult male citizens, or in any way abridged, except for rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in Congress shall be reduced accordingly. The third section prohibits a certain class of leading Rebels (those who violated an oath in order to join the Confederacy) from holding office, State or National, until relieved of the disability by a two-thirds vote of Congress. Section fourth declares the national debt inviolable, and forever prohibits both State and National Governments from assuming or paying any obligation incurred in aid of rebellion, and from making any remuneration for emancipated slaves. Section fifth confers on Congress the power to enforce the provisions of this amendment by appropriate legislation.

We give this synopsis of the Constitutional Amendment to refresh the memory of our readers, as it is now or very soon will be a valid part of our organic law, and may be made the basis of very important legislation during the approaching session of Congress.

—An old gentleman of Webster, Mass., has ordered a gravestone from a marble-cutter of that town. The epitaph is as follows: "Who never sacrificed his reason at the altar of a superstitious God, who never believed that Jonah swallowed the whale."

—Mr. Henry Champion Deming lately gave to a Providence, R. I., military organization an autograph letter of General Israel Putnam:

"CAMP AT PROSPECT HIL

"*Sir* Pleas to deilvor the Barror hearof
2 Tons of Bread to some rod Islanders
as they came from roxbary yesterday
and nothing to eat. ISRAEL PUTNAM."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital ..... $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus ..... 946,718·98
Premiums ..... 1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 22

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 24 MONTH 22, 1835,
CAPITAL, $150,000; PAID IN, $100,000.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL P. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHARLES E. COFFIN,
	ROWLAND PARRY,

President. Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·20

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter.
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	P. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,500,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Dahring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstuem] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlhenny,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Alfred D. Jessup,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 22

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 3m

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, November 30
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, December 7
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 105 To London..... 35
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 45
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1,075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 15, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Crewy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 15 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAYLOR, SCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 12

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.;
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Potisville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 3·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4 40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·05 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·35 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 3·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of O. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling the ministers and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia, to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the latter connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street a thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For mail purchasers as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·00 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	1·40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·35 A. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. reach Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·40 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harisville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City

A WOOD-SAWING CONTEST.

Novel and Exciting Contest at Lafayette —36 Amateurs Saw 36 Cords.

From the Lafayette, (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 2.

The wood-sawing tournament about which so much has been said and written came off yesterday, according to announcement, and was a complete and decided success. It was something more—it was the biggest thing that ever occurred in the State, or even in the West. The day was beautiful, though a little windy, with just enough of sunshine and chill to make wood-sawing almost a positive luxury. The affair was witnessed by not less than one thousand persons, as near as we could judge, though people kept almost constantly coming and going, on foot, horseback, and in carriages and wagons. The procession formed in the following order:—1. Lafayette Silver Cornet Band; 2. Young Men's Christian Association, nine, as follows:—Colonel Thompson, J. W. Graham, N. G. Hoover, Frank H. Levering, D. H. Flynn, William T. Underwood, Edward Ball, G. Clay Smith and Thomas Emerson. 3. Hoosier Base Ball Club, nine, as follows:—Messrs. Martin, Tinney, Hood, Brown, Gallagher, Jenners, Rhoads, Weisenberger, and Krutz. 4. Unknown (Fenian) nine, as follows:—Messrs. Murdock, Conway, Haggarty, Geary, Swift, Manahan, Connell, Griffin, and Downeys. 5. Independent nine, as follows:—Grieve Ellsworth, Watkins, Jeff. Wilstach, Preston, Bleeper, Snyder, Inskeep, and McCormick. 6. Earl & Hatcher's three mule dray, loaded with saw-bucks. 7. Citizens at large in dray, loaded with friends on foot. The line of march was, as previously arranged, up South street to Fourth, up Fourth to Main, up Main to Sixth, up Sixth to Brown, up Brown to Ninth, up Ninth to Elizabeth, upon which street, at the junction with Ninth, the wood was stored in four beautiful piles of nine cords each. The sawyers marched with their saws at what the tactics call a right shoulder shift. The Hoosiers were dressed in the uniform peculiar to the club to which they belong. The other boys were garbed in their working clothes, and all wore that martial and determined look so noticeable in those who have resolved "to do or die." Arrived at the ground, some little time was consumed in arranging the preliminaries. The principal or primary contest being between the Hoosiers and the Young Men, those two organizations tossed up for the choice of piles. The former winning the first choice, selected the pile at the south end of the west side of the lot, the others taking the north pile on the same side. There was some little difference in the quality of the wood furnished for the contest, but none in the measurement, except in that for the Independents, which was nearly three-quarters of a cord short. A portion of it was also soft wood, and much easier to saw than either of the others. In the other three piles the quality was about equal, though, if anything, the Unknowns had a little the most hard wood. Everything being arranged, and the sawyers in position, at the tap of the drum and music from the band, the fun commenced amidst the almost deafening shouts of the spectators. At just twenty-five minutes after 10 o'clock each man sprang for his stick simultaneously, and each saw commenced at almost the same instant. It was indeed a grand sight, and such a one as was never before witnessed in the country. Thirty-six wood-saws all rasping through the wood and splinters at the same time—some of the boys going in with all their might and strength, others taking it slow and easy, after the manner of experienced knights of the saw and buck. The friends of each party rallied around and encouraged them by their presence and counsel, while others stood back and offered bets at odds in favor of their winning. There was a perceptible difference noticeable in the sawing of each until the first hour or hour and a half had passed, when the piles of those who took it slow and easy began to grow gradually larger. At a little after 12 o'clock the labor was suspended for thirty minutes, while the sawyers partook of a lunch and hot coffee, furnished them by Messrs. Taylor & Son, of the Bramble House. After lunch the labor was again resumed, without intermission, until it was completed. At intervals during the day buckets of water were passed around to the sawyers, and boys stood ready, bacon-rind in hand, to grease the saws. At five minutes past 2 o'clock the Independents completed their last stick—having made their nine cords (three-quarters short) in just three hours and ten minutes. The result was hailed with deafening cheers. Miss Lydia Brockenbough then stepped forward and decorated each of the nine with a red ribbon, taken from her own dress and cut into suitable lengths on the spot, then and there. At precisely half-past 2 o'clock the Unknown nine completed their job, having made the time in three hours and thirty-five minutes. We heard considerable complaint from various parties that several of this party slighted their work in only sawing the wood once in two, whereas the rules required that it should be sawed twice. For our own part, we only noticed one or two instances of this kind. Towards the close of the contest, and after the Independents had finished their job, the friends of the Unknown stepped in and rendered them efficient service by placing the wood upon the bucks and holding it while it was sawed. Taking the contest through between the Unknowns and Independents, and considering the latter's short measure and soft wood, it was very nearly an even thing with them. At precisely thirty-seven and a half minutes past 2 o'clock the Hoosier Boys sawed their last stick, making the time in three hours and forty-two and a half minutes, thus beating the Young Men fully ten minutes. As the main contest was between these two nines, this result was hailed with deafening cheers, and the boys modestly received the congratulations of their friends, a large majority of whom were of the fair sex. The friends of the Young Men, seeing they were fairly beaten, kindly stepped in and assisted them with their ten or fifteen minutes' remaining work. Taken throughout, the contest was a very severe one, and one which fully tested the endurance and bottom of those engaged in it. The result is also one calculated to cheer the heart of many a poor person, who, during the cold and bleak winds of winter, cannot help but bless the brave hearts of those who have so nobly contributed to their comfort, if not to their very existence. The present results may be summed up thus—thirty-six cords of nicely sawed wood, seventy-two blistered hands, thirty-two lame backs, and thirty-six pairs of sore legs. At first no admission fee was charged, but some of the ladies connected with the Benevolent Society passed the "platter," and succeeded in raising no inconsiderable sum. Afterwards a person was stationed at the entrance, who insisted upon a fee of ten cents for going in. The sum thus raised for entrance must have amounted to seventy-five or a hundred dollars. The whole affair closed up with an auction sale of the saws, donated for the use of the Hoosiers by Messrs. Falley & Beach, five quarter barrels of flour donated by the millers of the city, Messrs. Beard, Geiger & Cobler, George Forestman, Breckinridge & Jenkins, and Potter, Daggett & Martin—and of a dilapidated saw-buck donated by us—we don't know who. Mr. F. B. Freese engineered the auction. The first saw was knocked down to William H. Hatcher, Esq., at five dollars; the second to Dr. E. V. Burt, at one dollar; and the others to different parties at various sums ranging from $1 to $1·50. The first sack of flour was knocked down to W. H. Hatcher, at $4·60; the second to D. A. James, at $6; the third and each of the others to Mr. Hatcher, at sums ranging from $3·50 to $4·50. The premium saw-buck was bid off by Colonel Jim Tullis, at $14. Several other saws were sold, of which George Forestman got two. The saws used by the young men were donated to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, to be given by it to such poor people as needed them. The whole scene was photographed by Mr. Smith. Thus ended one of the most interesting and exciting contests that ever came off in the country, and one which, judging from what our exchanges say, will be spread until we hear of them from every quarter—all for the benefit of the poor. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing, in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Dr. Mendall's Patent Orutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 6mp

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 26th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch.

Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM F. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators, 11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PRIVATE STABLE, west side of VAUGHAN Street, below ——— street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining Walnut School. S. KINGSTON McCAY, ——— Riding School, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 11 7 5t*

RARE CHANCE.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. No. 1834 MARKET St. 11 5 4t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 801 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

GLOBE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and cannot be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$103,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 408 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ELMES & GRIFFITTS,

MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, Jr. 10 23 w2m4p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 621 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 708 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1038 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 141 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 622 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 61 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1022 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12am3mrp Philadelphia.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $5·00 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Ieghorn, Silas Yorke, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. B. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Company at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There were very few visitors at the White House this morning. Secretary McCulloch, Jerry Black, Montgomery Blair, and Reverdy Johnson all had interviews with the President.

Personal.

Secretary Welles' health is improving.

Representative Washburne left at noon to-day for Maine, to bring on his family here for the winter.

General Grant's Report.

The Report of General Grant is in course of preparation. It will contain the reports of the several District and Department Commanders, and full details of the operations of the former under the Reconstruction law establishing the military districts.

A Cane Presentation

General Rawlins, Chief of Army Staff, yesterday presented the Hon. E. B. Washburne with a cane cut from a tree under which General Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to General Grant. The engraving on the mounting represents the assault on Vicksburg.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant William F. De Knight, 20th V. R. C., and Second Lieutenant G. P. McDougal, 16th V. R. C., have been mustered out and honorably discharged.

Customs Receipts.

The following were the customs receipts from Oct. 28th to 31st:—New York, $1,112,012; Boston, $251,556; Philadelphia, $75,068; Baltimore, $63,340; San Francisco, Oct. 1st to Oct. 5th, $130,883; Total, $1,632,859.

Treasury receipts for four days in comparison with the usual weekly returns, show a proportionate slight increase over those last reported.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New	102	100 sh Read R.	3own 48
$1000 Bel Del 6s	2ds 81	100	do 810wn 48
$4000 Elmira 7s	b5 94	100 sh Phil & E	c 24⅞
100 sh 13th & 15th	18	12 sh Penna R	50⅞
100 sh Cata Pf	b30 22⅞	20 sh Lehigh N stk	34½
100 do	22⅛	33 do	2d 34½
100 do	b15 22⅛	10 sh N Penna	31

SECOND BOARD.

$200 5-20's '65, Jy, cp	107⅛	100 sh Heat'vle	b60 9⅝
$2000 Pa 6s, W L cp	101¾	500 sh Read R	945 48
$500 City 6s, Old	97	300 do	945 48
$1000 N Penna 6s	86¾	1200 do	18 b30 48
6 sh Cam & Am	124½	100 do	48
1 do	124½	100 sh Phil & Erie	24½
17 sh Penna R	50¾	100 sh Leh N stk	34¼
20 do	50¾	20 do	34
100 sh Sch Nav	b60 10		

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 823 AND 821 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4m

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, BARGAINS.

TIFE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [1] 2 stath

A large discount to the trade.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 1727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS,
1 14 tJ1] SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. 2ND DOOR BELOW TWELFTH Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY.

10 17 tbfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22tf]

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

8 24 1mrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 11 4 tf

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!

BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTORS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK LYONS VELVETS.

Something less than "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" worth. All late and tion and other pa ntle purchases. [9 7 stoth

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4m] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,

NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

Have just published

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 425 pages. $2·00.

Sold by all Booksellers. 10 26 thfth

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

8 2 2tuthsrp J. G. FULLER

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 6

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuths3mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp